The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

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VOL. III. NO 108 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about		Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
8th	May	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
15th	,,	Caledonia	8000	....	..
22nd	,,	Salsette	6000	Maloja	12500
29th	,,	Kashmir	9000	....	..
5th	June	Mooltan	10000	....	..
12th	,,	Arabia	8000	....	..
19th	,,	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
26th	,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	..	..
3rd	July	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
10th		Kalyan	9000	....	..
17th	,,	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
24th	,,	Caledonia	8000	....	..
31st	,,	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12.30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkon and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Tons	Arrival.	Departur
Iyo Maru	K.Okumoto	6320	2nd May	14th May
Tosan Maru ...	Y. Nakano ..	3866	13th May	25th May
Bombay Maru	K.Kurodzumi	4625	17th May	29th May
Jinsen Maru ..	I. Ie	3784	30th May	11th June

For Freight apply to:—

E. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals,
Bath-room Fittings, etc.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

If you are feeling morose and listless, and despondent and are continually tired, the chances are you are suffering with constipation. What you need is Kasagra—"the laxative that cures." D 24

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)

SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Poona ..	7474	22nd May	..
City of Calcutta ..	7636	..	22nd May
City of Sparta ..	5415	..	12th June
City of London ..	9000	22nd June	....
City of Lahore ..	6947	22nd June	..

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	643	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—
Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency
KILLICK NIXON & CO.,
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.
DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For Further particulars regarding freight Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

9 Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

Post Box 151.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels Tons. Sailing date. Time. Routes.
"LINGA," 2,185 Monday, 10th May 11 a.m. ¶ P.B., D. & C.M.
"LHASA" 2,184, Friday 14th May †Direct.

¶ Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.
†On arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI.

T. S. "LHASA," 2,184 tons after arrival of the English Mail steamer on Friday, 14th May, connecting at Karachi with S. S. "KASARA," (passengers only), for Muscat, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR THE PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ALAVI," 3,627 tons, on or about 12th May calling at Bunder Abbas, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "CHAKLA," 3,065 tons on Thursday 13th May calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "CHAKDARA," 3,035, tons, on or about 13th May, via Porebunder calling at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR SEYCHELLES AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PALAMCOTTA," 3,413 tons, on or about 14th May, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa and Zanzibar.

FOR LONDON.

S. S. "BERBERA," 4,352 tons, on or about 20th May, 1915, via Suez Canal. Special fare: one class only. Limited. Accommodation.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.
8th May, 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Circassia"	6722	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	20th May 1915
S.S. "Castalia"	6388	Capt. Wm. Kelso	3rd June 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor, Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA
BOMBAY & POONA.
SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.
Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments.
ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION
F. CORNAGLIA
Importer of High Class Stores and Wines,
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and
Arsenal Road, POONA.
Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan)

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,, 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	,, 19,600,000

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Antung	Hsein Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Tiehling
Hong Kong	Nagasaki	Tientain
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 267
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

If the bowels are clogged up, they need clearing. Inactivity of the bowels is what is known as constipation, and is productive of many baneful results. When your bowels do not act regularly, take Kasagra. D 25

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£ 600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 900,000
Reserve Fund	£ 55,000

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BOMBAY OFFICE.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loan and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

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L. F. TUCKER,
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P. O. Box 203 Telephone Nos. 102 & 1439

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THE
ENGLISH PIANO
FOR
AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOME

Upright Models—Rs. 780/-, Rs. 950/-, Rs. 1,100/-, & Rs. 1,300/-.
Horizontal Grands—Rs. 1,650/- & Rs. 1,950/-.

The musical characteristics of BROADWOOD'S instruments are far in advance of those of the usual construction of Pianos, and they possess every quality desired by the most exacting musician.

Broadwood's Steel Barless models, both Grand and Upright, are entirely new departures in Piano construction. Like so many other great BROADWOOD improvements is a beautiful simplification of design, and at the same time immensely facilitates the production of tone-quality of hitherto unattainable purity and breadth. Their latest tropical models are now on view at the

Sole Agents for
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MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

AERTEX CELLULAR CLOTHING
IS THE
Healthiest and Coolest of all materials manufactured for Ladies' or Gentlemen's Underwear.

AERTEX CELLULAR CLOTHING.

Undershirts	.. Rs.	2-12
Drawers	.. ,,	3-0
Day Shirts	.. ,,	4-0
Sleeping Suits	.. ,,	8-8

Less 10 % Cash Discount.

Send for Samples to the Local Agents.

Badham, Pile & Co. Ltd
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

THE MOTOR UNION
INSURANCE Co., Ld.,
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)
WHICH WAS
Founded by Motorists for Motorists
OFFERS
Special Comprehensive Policy

Some special features are:
No Limit to Number of Claims in year.
Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Claims.
Complete Cover and Absolute security.
Moderate Premium and Equitable Treatment.

Prospectus and rates on application to—
E. F. HALLIWELL.
General Agent.
"BIBLE HOUSE," 166, Hornby Road,
FORT, BOMBAY.
Telephone: 2352, Tel. Address: "Baltic."

BY APPOINTMENT.
GENERAL
ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)
Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000
ESTABLISHED 1888.

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE	& SICKNESS
BURGLARY	FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CAR	PLATE GLASS
MOTOR CYCLE	LIFT & HOIST
BICYCLE	DRIVING
LIVE STOCK	ACCIDENTS
ACCIDENT	

INSURANCES.
For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—
INDIAN BRANCH:—
13-14, Church Gate St., BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 112.)
Manager for India—C. M. ROSE.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

CHIRABAZAR TUITION CLASS" prepares students for BOOK-KEEPING & ACCOUNTANCY at moderate rates, SUCCESS GUARANTEED. Coaching of Students at their homes undertaken. Apply 130, Chandanwadi, Bombay.

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 541

GENTLEMAN interested in Spiritualism wishes to form a Circle and would like to hear of any one likewise dispossed in Bombay. Reply "G. A." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 591

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results 80, Esplanade Road. 632

PIANOS:—Mr. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2464

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND Co., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Class, Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas, Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. 612

WANTED.

WANTED in June, a JUNIOR ASSISTANT with a good knowledge of English and Persian, for the Surat Mission High School. A man with some experience preferred. Apply with testimonials to The MANAGER, Mission High School, Surat. 621

WANTED—A NURSE to take charge of two children, aged six & eight respectively. Must act as a companion to them. A decent knowledge of English is necessary. A Hindu will be preferred. For terms, etc., apply immediately to Box No. 334, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 598

WANTED.—By European family in Wodehouse Road, to supply good outside board, 1st class cook 2 meals Rs. 50 p.m., for 2 Rs. 90. House facing Hotel Majestic. Apply to Box No. 510, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED by the Poona City Municipality an Officer for drafting the Rules and Bye-laws of the Municipality on a salary of Rs. 100 P. M. for a period of four months. The period may however be extended to six months.

2. Only those who have experience of Municipal work need apply.

3. Applications will be received by the undersigned with copies of testimonials, if any, up to the 15th of May 1915.

NOWROJEE PUDUMJEE,
President, P. C. M.

City Municipal Office.
Poona, 4th May, 1915. 611

WANTED—APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Chief Revenue Officer in the Alwar State on the following terms.—

1. Salary Rs. 400 rising to Rs. 600 p.m. by biennial increments of Rs. 40 p.m.
2. Travelling Allowance. Leave and Pension according to State Rules.
3. Minimum period for which the candidate selected shall be bound to serve the State will be TEN years.
4. Appointment will be subject to six months probation.
5. On confirmation, the incumbent shall be required to deposits a security equal in amount to his six months pay which will be liable to forfeiture in case of breach of agreement on his part.
6. The security deposit, if not made at once, shall be recovered in monthly instalments of Rs. 200 from the pay.
7. Alwar Government reserve to themselves the right of dispensing with the services of the incumbent, at their discretion, during the period of 10 years on one month's notice.

Applicant must possess sufficient knowledge and experience of Revenue and Settlement worg and must be well qualified to efficiently control and direct, as an executive head, the subordinates—from Tehsildars down to Patwaries. He must know Hindi and English languages sufficiently to carry on correspondence.

Applications should reach the SENIOR MINISTER Alwar State, before the 1st of June 1915, and must be accompanied with photographs. 579

WANTED.

WANTED—New or secondhand PADDING MACHINE. Any width. Apply to Box No. 340 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 629

WANTED BUYERS for Best Steam Coal direct or through Brokers. Apply to BARRETT & Co., 9, Forbes Street, Fort Bombay. 617

WANTED EMPLOYMENT by an expert Cotton Selector of vast experience, first class references. Apply H. D. WARDEN, Vakil House, 1, Girgaum Back Road. 590

ENGLISHMAN desiring to improve his French, desires to meet French lady who will give individual lessons. Apply stating terms etc., to Box No. 342 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 635

AN energetic and long experienced CUSTOMS CLERK wants an employment. Pay moderate. Apply V. L. MODY, C/o. "Kapole Mitra" office, Kalbadevi Road, Ovalwadi, Bombay. 636

WANTED PARTNER with Rs. 50,000 to erect ginning factory in well-paying Cotton District. Mechanical Engineer with ginning experience preferred. Apply H. D. WARDEN, Vakil House, 1, Girgaum Back Road. 590

WANTED immediately an experienced BANDMASTER. Free quarters offered and pay Rs. 200—250 per month. Apply with testimonials BAND PRESIDENT, 123rd Outram's Rifles, Shillong, Assam. 184

WANTED.—a JUNIOR CLERK knowing Typewriting-also, apply immediately with copies of Testimonials (which will not be returned) to the agent E. DAFFERN & Co., P. O. Box 127, Bombay. 633

SENIOR HOUSE SURGEON (female) WANTED for Dufferin Hospital, Calcutta. Rs. 150, quarters, and board Apply with testimonials to MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT. 180

WANTED for the Viramgam Mills a first class WEAVING MASTER for 600 looms. Must be well up in sizing and know the Ahmedabad market. Apply WHITTLE COMPANY, Viramgam, stating salary, age and nationality. 179

WANTED an INSPECTRESS for Municipal Girls' Schools. Bareilly, on Rs. 50 to 60. Applications with copies of certificates to be sent to THE CHAIRMAN, Municipal Board, Bareilly, by 15th May 1915. 176

WANTED as SECRETARY and TUTOR. Must be a Hindu Jain with experience preferred. Second language must be Hindi. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to RAIBAHADUR SETH TILOKCHAND KALYANMAL, Indore City. 178

WANTED—EXPERT MEDICAL ADVICE (European or Ayurvedic) for a patient who gets fits of insanity since ten years. He is highly educated youngman who passed double M.A., in India, B.A., (Cantab.), and Bar in England. Prepared to pay suitably. Any gentleman who has the necessary qualifications or who knows of any expert in treating mental diseases, will highly oblige by communicating with.

RAI THAKUR DATTA,
Retired District Judge.
Dera Ismail Khan.
N. W. F. Province.
27th April, 1915.
559

WANTED for the Government Press of the Uganda Protectorate an INDIAN COMPOSITOR, quick and reliable and well acquainted with all kinds of jobbing work. Period of engagement 3 years. Wages Rs. 60 per mensem, with annual increments of Rs. 5 to Rs. 80. Free quarters for single man and passage to Uganda. For further particulars apply with copies of certificates to:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents in India for the British Protectorates in Africa,
Nicol Road, Ballard Pier, Bombay.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—Wanted at once a European Matron for the Company's Oak Grove Hill School, near Mussoorie, on a salary of Rs. 40 per mensem with free board, furnished quarters, doctor, lights and washing. Middle aged married woman without children preferred. She will have to supervise the work of kitchen servants and assist generally with the supervision of the indoor servants and the children's clothing. A knowledge of good plain cooking is also necessary.

Apply, stating age, with copies of testimonials, to the HEAD MASTER, E. I. R. Hill School, Oak Grove, Jharipani, U. P.

R. S. HIGHET,
Agent, E. I. Railway, Calcutta.

WANTED FOR BOMBAY PORT TRUST RAILWAY.—ASSISTANT TRAFFIC INSPECTOR, Rs. 200—300.

STATION MASTERS, Rs. 200—300.

DEPUTY STATION MASTERS, Rs. 100—200.

Station Masters will have entire charge of large yards or stations.

CHIEF GOODS CLERKS, Rs. 100—150.

Will have entire chargo of Goods work at large stations.

Usual Railway rules but no passes. Previous Railway service and Provident Fund assets of men now in Railway employ will be transferred to this Railway.

Only men who have had a complete training in, and actually held or acted in the above posts need apply.

MANAGER.
632 Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Pathe Frere's Film Camera, complete in working order. Write or see MOTEE JETHA, Zaveri Building, Kalbadevi. 282

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND PIANO and ORGAN. Apply DAWN PHOTO STUDIO, Gowalia Tank Road. 190

MEHTA & COMPANY, Auctioneers guarantee Best Results and Perfect Satisfaction. They will prove it by facts and figures. 336

FOR SALE.—21, Best Oakwood Beams 8 to 11ft. long 14 to 21 inches broad. Apply to box No. 339 Advt. Dep., "Bombay Chronicle." 623

FOR SALE.—A COTTAGE PIANO in good condition. Only eighteen months in use. Bargain at Rs. 300. Apply to Box No. 519, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 189

FOR SALE—20 Miles of RAILWAY TRACK 2'6" Gauge, complete with Iron Sleepers, and 2 Locomotives same gauge, 20 H.P. Six-wheel coupled, and 9 Bogie Trucks with Spring Axle Boxes and Brakes all complete.

Also 5 (five) Miles of LIGHT RAILWAY TRACK 2' gauge section 10. lbs. per yard, complete with Iron Sleepers, also 50 Tipping Wagons 2' gauge with roller bearings.

All offered owing to completion of contract. Full particulars and prices on application to Messrs. PALLONJEE EDULJEE & Son, Contractors, Khetwadi, Bombay. 514

TO BE LET.

MATHERAN EBRAHIMKHAN HOTEL 5, rooms available Apply KHAN. 570

MAHABLESHWAR by First Class Motor Cars from POONA in three hours. Lowest Charges. Apply MODY'S MOTOR MART, Poona. 5691

TO BE LET—A very convenient bunglow; near Kennedy Bridge, Girgaum. Apply to GOKULDAS DEWJI, next Bunglow. 622

TO LET.—DEVLALI, CAMP VIEW, Nasik Road, large bungalow, well furnished, water laid. Apply JAMSHED & Co., Devlali. 123

TO LET—House No. 8, Staunton Road, (furnished), opposite Polo Ground Apply on premises. 449

MAHABALESHWAR—Well furnished bungalows, including Sandhurst Castle and St. James' Cottage, To Let. Apply to:—

ADARJEE BROS.
328 House Agents.

TO LET.—Excellent commodious first floor of SUNNYSIDE CIRRUS AVENUE, behind Byculla Club Road. All modern conveniences stable and garden. Also detached rooms, with bath rooms. Immediate possession. Apply on premises. 639

TO LET.—BAIG MANSION, Chowpatty, Seaface, Block No. 1, First flat, electric lights and fans with upto date sanitary arrangements. Suitable for fashionable residents. Apply for rent to ABUBAKER ABDUR REHMAN, third flat, same building. 613

TO BE LET—TOP FLOOR of MATILDA BUILDING, Sussex Road, next to Victoria Gardens, furnished or unfurnished, for six months from 1st June. Flat consists of four bed-rooms sitting and dining room; a kitchen, veranda surrounds building, facing west: Modern conveniences. For further particulars, apply to Mr. PERRY, on premises. 190

ON HIRE:—Poona to Mahableshwar. "ITALA" the best and most reliable noiseless Motor Car.
For five passengers Rs. 75.
For six passengers Rs. 90, with one hundred pounds of luggage free.
For Panchgani Rs. 10 less than above charges. Further particulars on enquiry.
Messrs. D. B. KOTWAL & SONS,
No. 2392, South Petty Staff Lines, Camp, Poona.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for carting materials from Poona Railway Station to Poona Store, Bhatghar and Diva.

Forms of Tender and Specifications can be obtained from the Accountant of this office on any day except Sundays and Holidays on payment of Re. 1 in cash.

The Tenders should reach this office on or before 24th May 1915, and should be accompanied by Rs. 25 as earnest money.

No Tender forms will be issued after 20th May, 1915.

(Sd.) C. B. POOLEY,
Executive Engineer,
Lake Whiting District.
Bhatghar, 7th May, 1915. 625

WANTED.

ALWAR STATE GOVERNMENT are prepared to grant a concession on Royalty for starting a Glass Manufactory in the State as a private enterprise Departmental experiments made during the past two years have disclosed vast and bright prospects for this industry. The raw material obtainable in the State, high in quality and very cheap in cost, has been proved to turn out excellent glass, perfectly shining, clear and free from tinge of iron or copper. High class chimneys, tumblers, Kitson globes, perfume bottles and the like have been manufactured.

All desirous of taking benefit of the chance should apply to the SENIOR MINISTER Alwar State, by 15th May 1915. 192

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. GULMUKHARAI SUKHANAND, has contracted to sell absolutely to our client Mr. SHRI NARAYEN SURAJMAL, his 1/3rd share in the lands and premises hereunder written. All persons having or claiming any right, title, interest, claim or demand into or upon the same whether by way of inheritance, bequest, sale, gift, mortgage, lease lien, charge, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Cook's Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, and to the Assessor and Collector of the Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof. All such claims (if any) if not made in the manner and within the period aforesaid will be considered to have been waved and the purchase will be completed thereafter without reference to such claim.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the trees standing thereon situate lying and being at the corner of Sandhurst Road and Hughes Road at Chowpatty without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 2539 square yards or thereabouts and forming part of a large piece of land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue aloug with the other land, under Old Nos. 118, 9 26, 26 and 20 New Nos. 940, 35, 135, 170. Old Survey Nos. 167, 168, 169, 170 and 176 and New Survey Nos. 7997, 8001 and 8002 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "D" Ward No. 2559 (1) and Street No. 4 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by Sandhurst Road on or towards the West by the property of Maneckji N. Talyarkhan on or towards the North by the Hughe's Road afcresaid and on or towards the South by the property belonging to the Improvement Trust.

Dated this 6th day of May, 1915.
PATELL & EZEKIEL,
627 Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Oriental Building, Hornby Road, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 20th May, 1915, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report together with the Audited Statements of Accounts made up to 31st December 1914.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, will be closed from THURSDAY the 20th May to WEDNESDAY, the 2nd June, 1915, (both days inclusive).

By order of the Board of Directors.
K. M COOPER,
Secretary.
Bombay, 6th May, 1915. 637

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock on FRIDAY, the 14th May, 1915, for the construction of quartrs for four European Police Officers in the compound of Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, (work above plinth level). Value of work about Rs. 21,841. Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the undersigned. Tender forms will be issued on payment of the usual fees, during office hours, either on personal application or by duly authorized agents. The Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, reserves the right to reject any tender or tenders and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any tender. Earnest money, amounting to Rs. 1,100, one thousand and one hundred, only, in cash or in Government Promissory Notes, should accompany each tender. Security deposit of Rs. 2,200, two thousand and two hundred only, (including the earnest money) will be required from the contractor, whose tender will be accepted.

A. H. WHYTE, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 4th May, 1915. 634

NOTICE.

EVERY MERCHANT ought to see the Electrically operated Cash Register now in use at Messrs. TREACHER & CO., LTD. It saves time, trouble, and money and prevents dishonesty and mistakes. Hence more than 15,00,000 Merchants of the World are our Satisfied Users.

THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER COY.,
626 Dalal Street.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS. CROFT & CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY THE 16TH INSTANT AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.), AT SUNNYSIDE BUNGALOW ON SYRUS AVENUE CLUB ROAD, BYCULLA.

Messrs. CROFT and Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above place on SUNDAY, 16th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), the rich and artistic teak and black wood furniture by well-known makers such as dining table and chairs, dumbwaiters, dinnerwaggons, mirror back sideboard, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs lined silk and tapestry, drawing room cabinets, corner cabinets. English palm stands with pots, jardineers, verandah seats, low and easy chairs, marble centre tables, writing tables, book cases, hat stands, carpets, phonograph records, single and double glass and panel door almirahs, single and double bedsteads, chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, bed room sofas, ornaments, glass, porcelain and plateware, etc., etc.

The property of a Englishman going abroad.

Catalogues will be published and goods will be on view 4 days before sale.

Address:—
J. F. BILIMORIA,
Taher Building,
Opp. Railway Hotel, New Charney Road.
Bombay, 8th May, 1915.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 10th May, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFURD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

New designed household and office furniture such as drawing room suites of sofas and chairs lined with rich tapestry and plush, teakwood arm and armless chairs, reclining sofas, cupboards, single and double mirror almirans, marble top tables, fancy teapoys, hatstands, book cases, writing and dressing tables, big show cases, &c.

By order of the Postmaster-General, Bombay:—

Unclaimed goods from the Dead Letter Office such as albums, preparation of roseflowers with sugar, pickles.

By order of the Bank concerned:—

A consignment from Japan:—Japanese curios ornamented flower bowls, vases, jars, &c., and also Japanese jewellery such as necklaces, hair pins, hat pins, sleeve links, watch-guards, broaches, &c.

By order of the Office concerned and on account and risk of the defaulting Indentor:—

50 cases biscuits such as James, Household, Family, &c.
30 cases Italian Condensed Milk.
At 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).
2 rubber-tyred glass fronted miniature office broughams.
2 rubber-tyred palanquin shaped office shigrams.
1 rubber-tyred well-built handsome victoria.

The property of a Parsi gentleman going Home:—

1 rubber-tyred strong built handsome brougham by Kesterton.
At 3 p.m. (S. T.).
Several gent's bicycles (second-hand and new).

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th May, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE
THEATRE OF VARIETIES
EDWARDS THEATRE
Late La Scala: Kalbadevi Road.
The only Variety Show in Town To-night
TO-NIGHT. AT 10 P. M. TO-NIGHT.
First Appearance in India. Opening Debut of
SISTERS CASTELLO
The Tango Girls, New Songs and Duets
STEVE BUCKINGHAM
The Comedy Boy
MDLLE. BARTELLO
Lady Juggler.
By Special request for only to-night
MISS PEGGY PARIS
And a piano
In addition our
SELECT CINEMA PROGRAMME.

NEW
ALEXANDRA CINEMA
'Phone | LOHAR CHAWL PRINCESS STREET | 1882
The Home For Exclusives.
TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT.
The Second Series of the Enthralling GOLDEN BEETLE Sensation Subjects,
THE FAKIR'S RING.
3,500 feet. 3 Parts.
A Powerful enthralling Drama, which grips the interest from start to finish. A vivid touch of Sensationalism in almost every scene. There is a local colour given to the picture by some of the incidents being enacted in Bombay and Poona. The high diving from the top of a very steep cliff and the burying of a little child alive in a vault will create a thrill.
3 Shows Nightly
Each of 1½ Hours.
7 to 8-30; 8-45 to 10-15; 10-30 to 12.
POPULAR PRICES AS USUAL.
Every Saturday and Sunday
Extra Prize Show 5-15 to 6-45.

MATHERAN
MISS GAUHAR JAN
OF CALCUTTA.
will give a CONCERT
ON
Sunday Evening
9th May 1915.
PARTICULARS ADVERTISED LOCALLY

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR
THEATRE
General Manager Mr. James McGrath.
6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 10 p.m.
THE PIRATES AT WORK!
A UNIQUE GAUMONT—WAR FILM.
Showing the Notorious German Submarine U36 making captures in the North Sea.
A FILM TAKEN AT GREAT RISK.
and one which the Germans would give anything to have supressed. For they were neutral boats which the German Pirate is seen threatening.
THE FLIRTOMETER.
A most original quick-fire Comedy by the inimitable Max.
"PEEPS INTO NATURE"
A Charming Kinemacolour nature study. The harmless mole to the ferocious tiger shown in the natural state.
THE GRAND NATIONAL 1915
By special request this remarkable sporting film is being repeated this week. Those who have missed it must not do it again.
A GARIBALDIAN FILM.
TITLE "CALLED BACK."
After Hugh Conway's Famous Novel.
Plot Extremely realistic. Acting, of the Very Best—Henry Ainley the most popular romantic actor in London, being in the leading role. A Film of the early days of Garibaldi which wants a lot of beating.
The Excelsior is the coolest spot in Bombay.
To-morrow at 4-30 p. m.
Special Matinee Half Price.

IMPERIAL CINEMA
Charni Road.
TWO GREAT FILMS THIS WEEK.
"LEND ME YOUR WIFE"
A film version of the great and amusing
FRENCH COMEDY
"Prete moi ta femme"
You simply must see it to realize how charming and amusing is this two-part comedy played by the leading actors of the Comedie Francaise.
Another of Nick Series
NICK WINTER IN THE WILD WEST
An Original Detective Drama
IN TWO PARTS
Not too long nor too short but just enough to send you home satisfied.
AND
PATHE'S GAZETTE
Containing all the latest and best news from all parts of the world.
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY 3
7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15 and 10-30 to 12.
PRIZE MATINEES
Saturday and Sunday 5 to 6-30.
PRICES AS USUAL.

PALACE
OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
At 6-30 To-night At 6-30
SPECIAL BENEFIT PERFORMANCE
CHOICE VARIETY CINEMA
Under the distinguished Patronage of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon.
In aid of the
Women's Branch, War Relief Fund,
NAVAL BRANCH.
Prices Rs. 3, 2, 1, Plan at ROSE & CO.

TO LET—Alfred Theatre, Calcutta, for a long period, and Empire Theatre, Bombay, on week days.
THE
Parsi Alfred Theatrical Co.
will perform at the
EMPIRE THEATRE, FORT,
To-night, Saturday, at 9-30 p. m. (S.T.)
MAHABHARAT
Matinee To-morrow Sunday at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)
MAHABHARAT
Prices of admission Rs. 3, 2-8, 2, 1-8, 1 & As. 8.
C. P. KHATOW,
(Telephone No. 286.) Proprietor.

THE SKATING RINK.
BY SPECIAL REQUEST.
The Rink will be kept open on the following days during the hot Season.
Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, Evening Sessions 6 to 8, with Band.
Sunday Morning Sessions as usual.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

NOTICE TO THE ARTISTES.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY.

THE DEDICATION TO

ART, SCIENCE, MUSIC

HOME OF CELEBRITIES.

VACANT DATES EARLY JUNE.

1. Artistes and companies will bear in mind th following facts while applying for occupancy—
   Royal Opera House is reserved for Artistes of reputed ability who can substantiate their claims to such position.
2. During such times as it may not be occupied by artistes of the above class it shall be used as a place for very select Cinema Pictures for both an instructive and entertaining nature.
3. Royal Opera House proved a favourite resort for the elite of Bombay when opened in a semi-complete state, and it is therefore notified that only those able to entertain such a class will succeed here.
4. Performances by Matheson Lang, Bandmann Opera Co., Charles Howitt and A. Phillips Comedy Co., The Brothers Cherniavsky, Maud Allan, Roshanara, Pekin Mistries and many others including Amateur Companies have made several records of "House Full" and on many such nights the receipts exceeded £300.
5. Artistes will have the advantage of the use of a high class stock scenery (painted by Geo. Helmsley of London) and elaborate stage lighting and up-to-date Arc and Spot Light effects.
6. Artistes will have the convenience of 24 Dressing Rooms, each equipped with electric fan, lights and all requisites with an abundant supply of water. There are hot and cold shower baths on the premises, which is a rare convenience even in England.

All communications to be addressed to the Proprietor.

The Booking Agents Messrs. S. ROSE & Co BOMBAY.

Artistes and Companies who had unvoidably to be refused, owing to Royal Opera House being under construction, will please renew their application for occupancy.

OLYMPIA CINEMA

The Home of Quality Pictures.

Phone SANDHURST ROAD. No. 1266

This Week's Unique attractions.

TWO-STAR FEATURES

An All-round Variety Programme

YOU WANT BEST FILMS WE SHOW THEM

A 3-Part Italian Drama with picturesque Italian Sceneries at the background, portraying a girl's checkmate in love and her consequent highly touching end.

LIFE'S UTTER DREGS

A Unique Film featuring that Enchanting Cinema Star, MLLE. BERTINI in the Leading Role of France.

Gaiety and Glitter. Love and Hatred.

RUNAWAY FREIGHT

A 2-Part American Drama picturing the most daring exploits of fearless Americans that will hold the spectators spell-bound throughout.

A Death-dealing JUMP from a running Train. A Thundering Scene.

Besides we have included COMICS that will please you.

Gazette, that will bring you the latest news from all quarters.

WHAT MORE YOU WANT NOW?

Prize Matinees, Saturday & Sunday 5-15

3 Shows at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

Special Arrangement for Family Accommodation in 4 anna Seats.

PEOPLE'S POPULAR PRICES.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY.

ROSHANARA

The Famous English Dancer

SUPPORTED BY

Miss GLADYS GAYLORD

The Famous American Prima Dona and

HENRY de BRAY

Society Dancer and Entertainer.

Commencing Saturday, May 15th.

TWO SHOWS DAILY

(Including Sundays)

at 6-30 & 10 o'clock.

Booking at S. ROSE & Co.

Prices, Rs. 3, 2, 1, Annas 8 & 4.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtan
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 2 half yearly.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON, Agent

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:

38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hongkong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER, Agent.

Post Box No. 34.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£500,000

Head Office: Grace Church Street, London, E.C

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah, (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kolantan), Penang, Singapur, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

est allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual balance up to Rs. 1 lakh

...als above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH, Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 26,81,500
Capital Paid Up	Rs. 13,14,273
Reserve Fund	Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SETH GHARIBDAS, Manager.

FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Dass's

HEALTH LITERATURE.

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY

89/2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1908.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

MONEY & HOW YOU CAN GET IT

IF you wish to possess a Powerful Brain and thereby invent Money-making Schemes,

IF you wish to increase and preserve your Youthful Appearance and Beauty even after seventy,

IF you wish to have excellent Health and vigorous nerves and to acquire Personal Magnetism, Ambition and Fearlessness,

IF you wish to win over people in your daily business and make success doubly sure,

USE ALWAYS

'TONE—VIGORIEN.'

and follow its simple directions. That is why it is so popular amongst all.

Hundred tablets cost Rs. 3, postage extra

Our famous 'ANTI-DYSPEPTIC TABLETS only can cure your dyspepsia as they have already done in numerous cases. Try one bottle and convince yourself. Hundred tablets cost only Rs. 1, postage extra.

Both these preparations can be had from

Messrs. N. POWELL & Co.,

LAMINGTON ROAD, BOMBAY.

Prepared by

The Abiathar Pharmaceutical Co., Bombay.

WANTED.

WANTED—ACTIVE AGENTS for the AMRITSAR NATIONAL INSURANCE (AND BKG.) CO., LD., throughout the island and presidency of Bombay. Good prospects and other emoluments. For particulars apply to the undermentioned:—

Note—The Company's schemes are best to suit the purse and convenience of all class of people. Persons intending to get their lives insured or to make provision for the education and marriage of their children need apply sharp to:—

K. ANANT RAM & BROS., Chief Agents.

17-19, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

AMERICAN DENTIST

Dr. H. de GRAAF,

MOHAMMADI MAHAL,

DHOBI TALAO.

PAINLESS EXTRACTIONS.

Rs. 3 only.

Fillings, Artificial teeth, Gold Crowns and Bridges at very moderate charges.

FAMOUS

FAMILY REMEDIES

OF

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AGENTS WANTED.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 7.

The disturbed conditions over the bay have developed and a storm has probably formed to the west of Table Island. Rainfall has increased round the northern half of the bay and Upper Burma. Thunderstorms occurred in Assam along the Central Himalayas.

The principal amounts of rain are:—Table Island one and a half inches, Diamond Island and Akyab two, Moulmein, Rangoon and Lashio one, Kyaukpyu and Mandalay one and a half, Maymyo and Calcutta two, Cuttack three, Bahraich and Lucknow one and half, Ambala and Simla one and Trichinopoly two..

Forecast:—No important change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 7th May 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala records 1.06" of rain. Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is above the average in the south-west Punjab and at Hissar; minimum temperature is also higher than usual at Multan and Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess. Day temperature is in defect in the eastern districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in the east Rajputana and clear elsewhere. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Maximum temperature is above the average at Jaipur and Jacobabad; minimum temperature is also in excess in upper Sind and west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual in Central India West. Day temperature is below the average at Surat; night temperature is in excess at Veraval, Surat and Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is generally in excess. Night temperature is above the average at Jubbulpore.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is above the average at most places. Temperature during the day is in excess at Malegaon.

General Remarks.—Moderately heavy rain has fallen in the south of the Peninsula; Trichinopoly recording 2.30" of rain. Some thundershowers have been recorded in the east Punjab. Cloud has increased in the United Provinces. Thunderstorms have also been reported from the Coromandel Coast but the associated rainfall has been light. Sea has become moderate at Negapatam and rough at Colombo owing probably to the disturbance in the Bay of Bengal.

Isolated thundershowers are likely in the south-east of the Peninsula. A few falls may occur in Malabar.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on FRIDAY, the 7th of May, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8. A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date.	Variation 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire					10.82	—0.12
Do. (6th)	87.7	78.4	70	..		
Jask	98.3	82.8	58	..	0.58	—3.49
Muskat					4.43	0.73
Do. (6th)	106.5	88.2	24	..		
PUNJAB—						
Multan	112.0	86.6	38	..	0.95	—0.77
Rawalpindi	101.1	74.5	39	..	11.64	1.39
Lahore	100.2	74.4	51	..	5.26	1.45
Hissar	111.7	73.3	47	0.03	3.92	..
Ambala	101.9	67.3	37	1.06	6.55	—0.61
Delhi	105.7	75.0	54	..	12.10	8.89
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	108.1	80.0	63	..	8.17	6.32
Mainpuri	105.5	75.6	54	..	4.71	2.18
Jhansi	103.6	80.3	45	0.02	3.66	1.71
Cawnpore	105.6	74.3	61	..	3.52	1.30
Allahabad	102.1	81.8	57	..	5.06	2.77
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	119.1	85.2	42	..	1.17	—0.14
Karachi	90.9	81.3	79	..	2.43	0.84
Ajmer	106.9	83.6	36	..	3.70	2.14
Jalpore	110.7	79.1	34	0.02	3.70	2.04
Kotah	111.4	84.6	38	..	5.93	4.62
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	102.0	78.4	64	..	1.43	0.85
Dwarka	88.7	80.6	85	..	2.42	1.73
Veraval	84.8	81.0	86	..	1.25	0.76
Rajkot	107.3	76.8	57	..	0.46	—0.09
Bhavnagar Para	107.0	79.4	84	..	0.21	—0.48
Surat	93.7	81.5	70	..	0.83	0.44
Ahmedabad	105.8	79.8	66	..	0.33	—0.10
Deesa	106.0	80.4	62	..	0.96	0.42
Neemuch	103.4	78.0	61	..	4.69	3.77
Indore	105.9	75.8	63	..	2.39	1.35
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	106.8	82.5	40	..	3.93	1.04
Saugor	106.4	78.6	30	..	3.70	1.06
Hoshangabad	107.3	80.8	37	..	5.18	3.24
Khandwa	110.3	83.0	57	..	3.15	1.82
Akola	100.2	83.0	51	..	5.59	3.38
Amraoti	107.8	80.1	43	..	4.37	2.53
Nagpur	107.8	82.3	34	..	6.11	2.97
Chanda	107.5	80.0	45	..	6.14	2.64
Raipur	102.9	78.1	59	..	4.04	1.10
KONKAN—						
Bombay	91.4	82.2	77	..	1.23	0.58
Ratnagiri	90.5	82.1	70	..	0.88	—0.01
Mormugao	92.2	83.7	71	..	2.03	—0.10
Karwar	91.5	83.6	69	..	6.61	4.11
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	109.4	76.3	54	..	4.95	3.38
Ahmednagar	105.2	72.2	40	..	3.63	1.84
Poona	95.4	73.7	64	..	3.39	1.59
Sholapur	107.0	77.6	51	..	7.13	4.84
Bijapur	104.4	73.1	58	..	6.76	4.39
Belgaum	93.3	68.5	68	..	6.07	1.83
Ahmedabad	106.0	73.7	58	..	5.24	3.47
Nizamabad (Indur)	106.9	77.7	34	..	4.88	1.99
Hyderabad	103.3	78.1	51	..	5.47	2.14
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	92.1	83.1	67	..	4.15	—1.10
Calicut	90.8	80.5	77	..	16.88	4.98
Cochin	84.9	75.1	87	0.55	34.94	17.09
Colombo	91.1	76.4	93	1.03	38.09	—0.95
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	94.3	82.5	74	..	8.24	0.62
Bellary	102.3	77.5	51	..	7.07	3.41
Cuddapah	107.8	80.0	56	..	9.39	3.94
Madras	101.2	80.7	63	..	25.49	4.38
Bangalore	90.6	69.1	81	..	7.30	0.97
Coimbatore	91.8	74.2	78	..	8.69	0.66
Trichinopoly	102.5	70.4	79	2.30	10.69	—1.09
Negapatam	100.9	84.9	90	0.10	22.22	—8.05

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATIONS' COLABA.

Bombay, 6th May, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.706	inches.
Temperature of Air	86.2	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.3	"
Dew Point	76.9	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.742	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	4.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	91.4	"
Minimum do. do.	81.6	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SW.&SW.,	
Movement of Wind	126 Miles.	

JAPANESE TRADE POLICY.

ALLEGED CONFLICT WITH BRITISH INTERESTS.

Wiring from Peking "The Times" special correspondent says:—

The conference between the delegates of the Chinese and Japanese Governments was occupied with a discussion of the details relating to settlement in Manchuria. No other points were considered, and the session was non-contentious.

Great interest has been aroused here by the receipt from the Japanese agency in Tokyo, representing Reuter, of a telegram purporting to express the views of the Japanese Premier with regard to the demands on China.

The so-called statement contains so many variations from facts that its authenticity is questioned. It is perfectly well established that several of the Japanese demands, as worded when presented to China, were incompatible with the principles of the open door and of equal opportunity, besides trenching on established British interests. The nature of these demands has caused widespread comment among foreigners in the Far East, who have difficulty in reconciling them with the terms of the Anglo-Japanese Convention. It has been fully expected, however, that the Japanese would modify these hastily formulated demands once it was realized what their effect would be if conceded by China. It is hoped, therefore, that the sentiments attributed to Count Okuma are approximately correct, and that Japan intends to confine herself to asking from China what is fair and reasonable considering the importance of the Japanese stake in this country.

Meanwhile, the times are critical in China. The Chinese Government has promulgated the strictest injunctions to the civil, military, and naval authorities to refrain from any sort of action calculated to give umbrage to Japan, or to provoke trouble. Such manifestations of feeling against the Japanese as have occurred hitherto have been of the most trifling character, and were instantly suppressed. Nevertheless, the enemies of the Government are numerous, and the presence of large numbers of Japanese troops in four different provinces is a constant temptation to mischief maekers. The tension is, therefore, considerable, and no relief can be expected until the additional troops are withdrawn.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard intrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 7th May 1915 was 29.903 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's borometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDE AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock Still.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	High Water. Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth. ft.	in	Low Water. Month.	Bombay Mean Time h.	m.	Depth. ft.	in
	May					May				
FR.	7	m	5	49	24	0	7 m	0	17	19 6
			6	40a	26	0		11	51a	19 5
SAT.	8	m	7	25	24	4	8 m	1	24	18 11
			7	46a	25	10		1	18a	19 6
SUN.	9	m	8	40	25	1	9 m	2	15	18 3
			8	49a	25	9		2	22a	19 10
MO.	10	m	9	28	25	11	10 m	2	55	17 7
			9	21a	25	10		3	13a	19 10
TU.	11	m	10	10	26	7	11 m	3	29	17 0
			9	56a	25	10		3	55a	19 9
W.	12	m	3	11	25	3	12 m	9	8	16 11
			4	17a	27	3		10	53a	19 10
TH.	13	m	11	23	27	7	13 m	4	30	16 2
			10	56a	25	11		5	3a	19 6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

May.	Sunrise	Sunset.
7 (Friday)	6h. 8m.	7h. 3m
8 (Saturday)	6h. 8m.	7h. 3m
9 (Sunday)	6h. 7m.	7h. 3m
10 (Monday)	6h. 7m.	7h. 4m
11 (Tuesday)	6h. 6m.	7h. 4m
12 (Wednesday)	6h. 9m.	7h. 2m
13 (Thursday)	6h. 5m.	7h. 5m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter 1915 May 6th. 10h. 52.6m. a.m. New Moon 1915 May 14th 9h 1.0m. a.m., First quarter 1915 May 22nd, 10h. 20.0m. a.m. Full Moon 1915 May 29th 3h. 2.9m. a.m.

ALLEGED MOLESTING OF A LADY.

MARWARI'S MISADVENTURE IN A RUNNING TRAIN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, May 7.

In the Cantonment Magistrate's Court, Belgaum, Mrs. L. Ross, an Anglo-Indian lady appeared to charge a Marwadi named Doolichand Oomajee with molesting her while travelling by the train to Poona on 16th March. It apears the accused attempted to get into the lady's compartment while the train was in motion whereupon Mrs. Ross pulled the communication cord bringing the train to a stand still. The accused was arrested by Inspector King of the Railway Police and released on bail. As he failed to surrender to his bail on the day fixed for the bearing of the case, a warrant for his arrest has been issued.

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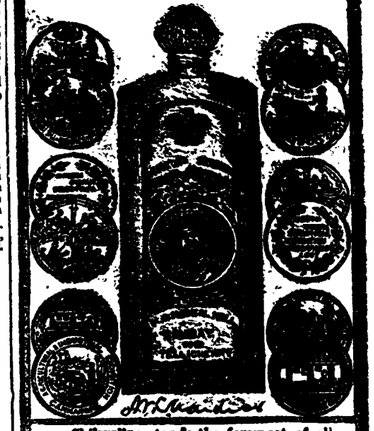

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BOMBAY CHURCHES.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

(Rogation Sunday, 9th May.)

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: The Venerable C. M. Barham, Archdeacon.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral)—Tours in F; Hymns 527, 374, 315, 373; 5-30 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Canticles—Whitefield in E.; Hymns, 165, 260, 376; Collections for War Fund: St. John's Ambulance Society. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.; Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain Rev. H. Martindale, 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Preacher; Rev. J. B. Glass.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Chaplain: Rev. R. L. Wormald; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy (English): Rev. H. T. Vodden (Incumbent), Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, Rev. J. H. Robinson; (Marathi) Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. D. A. Yardi; (Gujerati) Rev. L. Hari, English Services; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p. m., Evening Prayer, and Sermon. Collections for War Relief Fund. Marathi Service 9 a.m. Gujarati Service a.m., Matins (Choral); 5-15 p.m.,

St. Paul's Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road.—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M.A., (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil), 7-30 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m. Evensong (Urdu).

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—There will be no service in this Church until further notice.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Chaplain: Rev. E. E. Hill; 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain (Vacant) 9-45 a.m. Morning prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon, Week days, 9 p.m. Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy; Rev. A. E. Bradbury, 8 a.m., Matins and Litany, 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease St. Peter).—Clergy, Rev. Father Moore, Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe; 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English), 7-30 Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Guzerathi); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra Hill.—Chaplain: Rev. H. Martindale; 11 a.m., Morning Prayer and Special Litany. Thursday, May 10, Accession Day, Holy Communion at 10 a.m.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—(Chapel of Ease to St. Paul)—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil services conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's, Mazagon—Clergy: Rev. Fathers Biscoe, Tovey and R. Pearse, 6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8 a.m., Holy Eucharist and Hymns; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Alms for the Poor.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland) Apollo Street, Fort, Senior Chaplain: Rev. J. Drummond Gordon, B. D. 9-30 a.m. Joint-Service with United Free Church of Scotland; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Praise List: Psalms 145, 2nd version, (tune 8), Paraphrase 20 tune 75; Hymns 2, 198, 599 (1st tune).

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray. 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Holy Communion; Preacher, Rev. R. M. Gray.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Amroli Presbyterian Church.—Minister: Rev. M. B. Nikambe. English Service 8-30 a.m. Preacher: Rev. J. R. Cuthbert; Marathi Service 5 p.m. Preacher: Rev. M. B. Fuller.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla, Pastor Rev. W. E. Bancroft, 8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-45 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; 8-45 p.m., Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder,—Pastor; Rev. A. N. Warner; 11 a.m., Morning Service. Rev. A. N. Warner; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causewey.—9 a.m., Morning Service: Preacher: Rev. A. Y. Wright, 6-30 Evening Service; Preacher Mr. G. Bennett; 5 p.m., Sunday School.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m. Morning Service, Preacher: Mr. G. Bennett; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service, Preacher: Rev. A. Y. Wright; Sunday School, at 5 p.m.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office), Middle Colaba, Minister Rev. Mr. A. E. Hubbard; 9 a.m. Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; Sunday School and Bible Class for men from 5 to 6 p.m.

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church.—Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—Pastor: Rev. John Malelu:—9 a.m., Sunday School; 10 a.m., Sunday School Teachers' Class; 3-45 p.m., Gospel Spreading Society; 5 p.m., Afternoon Service; Prayer Meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

Seventh-Day Adventist Church, Apollo Bunder (Opposite Watsons Annexe).—Services-Sunday, 6-30 p.m., Preaching, Saturday, 6-30 p.m., Preaching, Saturday, 5-15 Sabbath School, Wednesday, 6-30 p.m., Bible Study and Prayer Meeting. Pastors G. W. Pettit and W. R. French in charge.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevi, Vicar Rev. Dr. B. De Mone—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy. The Jesuit Fathers, 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers; Vicar, Rev. Father Hutemacher, S. J. 6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

Rosary Church, Mazagaon.—Vicar Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 9-30 a.m., and 6 p.m. Week days 6-15 a.m., and 6-45 a.m.

Holy Cross Church Lower Parel, Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and Rev. J. A. Gomes.—6 a.m., Mass; 6 a.m., High Mass; 6 p.m., Benediction.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla. Vicar, Very Rev. L. C. Pera, Hours of Mass: 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar, Acting Vicar; Rev. J. J. Dias, Sunday Services. Low Masses at 5-30, 7-30 a.m., 9 a.m., Evening Service 4-30 p.m., Daily Masses 6-30 and 7-30 a.m.

Cavel Church, (Our Lady of Health). Vicar: Rev. M. D'Sa; Low Masses at 7 and 7-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a.m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, (Barrow's Lane), Girgaum Road—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Continha S. J. 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, and 10-30 a.m. Masses; 6 p.m. Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus—Chaplain Rev. D. Remedios.—6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m., (Children's) Mass; 8-30 a.m., 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's Colaba)—Chapain: Rev. Fr. F. Hillenkamp, S. J. Sunday 8 a.m., Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction; Mass at 7 a.m.

JUST ARRIVED

OUR POPULAR DUTCH-HAVANA CIGARS

Sold at pre-war prices.

Spotted Dogs	per box of	50	Rs.	3 0
Criterion	,,	50	,,	3 4
Golf	,,	100	,,	7 8
La Marca	,,	50	,,	4 0
Noblesse Fino	,,	50	,,	5 0
La Hidalga	,,	50	,,	5 8
La Sirena	,,	50	,,	6 12
Nuevo Victoria	,,	50	,,	7 8
Grand Prix	,,	50	,,	9 0

PICCADILLY CLUB BRAND.

Panatellas	per box of	50	Rs.	5 10
Alhambras	,,	50	,,	6 4
Odaliscas	,,	25	,,	4 0

MANILLA CIGARS.

Cortado Deliciosus	per box of	50	Rs.	4 8
Londress	,,	100	,,	7 12
High Life the East	,,	50	,,	5 0

D. MACROPOLO & Co.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, DELHI, SIMLA AND RANGOON.

PNEUMOSAN.
(Amylthiotrimethylamine)

Has stood the test of time and is now extensively used in Great Britain and her Colonies in all types of **tuberculosis.** It gives far better results than any other treatment specially in **Pulmonary,** and **Glandular Tuberculosis, Tuberculous Joints, Tuberculous Peritonitis** and **Enteritis, Lupus Vulgaris** and **mixed infections.** Not seldom acute cases too respond to its actions. It may be employed with perfect safety since it does not cause any irritation locally or constitutionally.

(*Vide "The Lancet," March 30th 1912, page 897, and leading articles of the Medical Times,"30th 1911 page 781, et seq.*)

Dr. John Penn Milton, late Medical Partner to Dr. Otto Walther of Nordrach, Black Forest, Germany, and the Medical Superintendent of the Devon and Cornwall Sanatorium for Consumptives, has favoured with the following observations:

"Some hundreds of cases have been treated so far. The instructive and interesting point about them is the short time that they were under Treatment and that they were able to return to their various business on leaving the Sanitorium. I am getting better results since using **PNEUMOSAN** than ever before. I would point out that cases in the first and second stages respond best to **PNEUMOSAN** although I have had good results in more advanced cases, but these results are not so general or so certain. One is Morally bound to take Notice of a preparation like **PNEUMOSAN** when the Patients all ask for it because they say they feel so much better from its administration and when sees the Improvement in appetite, Temperature, couch and general well being in nearly every case."

PNEUMOSAN is issued in bottles containing 20 to 30 Injections. **PRICE Rs. 13-0 PER BOTTLE.**

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IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS

REAL MANILA CIGARS.
"La Perla Del Orient Brand"

Reina Victoria per box of 50	Rs.	6 12	0
High Life In The East per box of 50	,,	5 0	0
Cortado Deliciosos per box of 50	,,	4 8	0
Londres per box of 100	,,	7 12	0
Cortado de la Reina per box of 100	,,	7 8	0
Entreactos per box of 100	,,	6 0	0

Up Country Orders by V. P. Post or Rail.

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Telegrams: Merwanco.

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PAID UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 15,00,000.

The Hon. Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E., CHAIRMAN.

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Manager.

LONDON LETTER.

FINANCE & COMMERCE

FACTORIES AT HIGH PRESSURE.

STOCK EXCHANGE ACTIVE

THE CONTROL OF COPPER.

A TYPICAL JOHN BULL

Our correspondent's comments this w on the financial and trade situation are cheerful and assuring. There is plenty of money available, and an excellent investment business in small lots is developing on the Stock Exchange. There is a fair amount of activity in railway stocks, rubber, oil and copper.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, April 16.

It is not easy for outsiders to realise the actual position of our Stock Exchange today; I question whether many members actually appreciate it. The prolonged period of anxiety and bad business before the war had caused a gradual "weeding out" of many weak elements; so that, towards the end of July last, markets were in many ways healthier in undertone than had been the case during previous times of greater activity, and more profitable to many members. Then came the European crisis, the intervention of the Government, the collapse of prices and consequent clean sweep of most of what was weak and unhealthy in the House. Not the least salutary effect of Germany's raid into Belgium, so far as the City is concerned, was the complete exposure and collapse of that unscrupulous intrigue that was being carried on in the interests of German finance, between Berlin and London. The able Englishman who now controls the affairs of the leading German banks in London could no doubt reveal many a startling secret that should dispose once and for all, of what remains of German sympathy in business England.

NEED OF ADEQUATE MUNITIONS.

At the present time the Stock Exchange is practically free of weak members. It is true that many cannot show the balance at their bankers they would like to possess, but in nearly every case their books are healthy. Nor is business unsatisfactory, despite its intermittent nature. As I have previously pointed out the time for real revival will come when the Allies commence to move forward systematically. It had been hoped that such a movement would have commenced three weeks ago; but the delay is explained to those who follow the news in the daily papers. The terrific nature of the artillery work at Neuve Chapelle clearly points to the need of adequate munitions, and to spare. In the meanwhile our factories at home are working at high pressure and too much attention must not be paid to exaggerated reports of labour differences and drink. Just for the moment Throgmorton Street is handicapped by absence of news from France and a lull in the movement through the Dardanelles. It is not everybody who realises that the latter is one of the most stupendous tasks ever undertaken by ships of war. As a correspondent from one of the operating ships has written me "It is a long way to Tipperary; but a d——d sight longer to Constantinople."

EXCELLENT INVESTMENT BUYING.

The feature of business in the Stock Exchange is the continued flow of investment buying on a small scale. That is to say, bargains are numerous enough and it is quite customary for dealers to find fifty to a hundred new transactions on their books by the end of the day, but they are invariably for small parcels of shares.. In the department devoted to Government securities dealers have certainly little to grumble at, and although here in particular bargains are for small parcels, many members are busier than was the case before the war. There is plenty of money available and there is no reason why the excellent investment business in this section should not steadily develop..

ACTIVITY IN RAILWAY STOCKS.

The feature of the House during the past week has been the active development of the market for American rails, following revived activity and strength in New York. As I write profit-taking has taken some of the "top" off the market, but the department still represents a marked contrast to the stagnant weakness of a few weeks ago. Both Grand Trunk issues and Canadian Pacific Stock have distinguished themselves by their strength. Home Railway Stocks have been quite active,, having received something of a fillip during the past two days by revisal of the terms under which the Government control their traffic. Although the news is satisfactory the market does not forget that higher earnings are offset by higher wages. The most noticeable stocks during the past two or three days have been London and Brighton Deferred, Glasgow and South Western Deferred and Metropolitans..

SPURT IN COPPER.

In other markets the features have been a growing revival in South African mining shares, based on a sound belief in the intrinsic value of the various counters and confidence in the immediate future of the Rand. Activity in oil shares to which I referred in my last letter, gave place temporarily to a spurt in the Rubber Market. The latter is still active while activity in the former has revived. Reading between the lines of an interview that an American paper has had with Herr Ballin, it looks as if Germany is feeling her shortage in both these commodities, more than she cares to confess. Copper shares, too, have formed a distinguished market during the week. It has only been a matter of time for these shares in war necessities to develop activity and strength; and the movement having once started, I am inclined to the belief that there can be little turning back.

VICKERS MAXIM LTD.

The shares of Vickers, Maxim Ltd., which had been a strong feature of the industrial market were not seriously affected by the dividend announcement, though most members professed to regard it as extremely disappointing. In view of the feverish war work that was said to have set in, the distribution of 12½ per cent, or only the same as for 1913 was declared unsatisfactory, but when the further news were added that the amount to reserve was reduced by £50,000 to £250,000, while the amount brought forward is only £8,000 more, lamentations were loud. Of course, we must wait for the report to obtain a true explanation of these figures, but there are one or two facts that the growlers should take into consideration. In the first place the dividend is paid on a capital that has been increased by £1,110,000; and additional capital on so enormous a scale is not always capable of immediate remunerative employment. Fourthermore at the most one must allow but five months of war work at the works, that certain foreign work may have had to be cancelled, and that these leading armament factories were employed at high pressure on highly remunerative work before the war.

THE CONTROL OF COPPER.

Suspicion of the Teuton naturally haunts every industry, though fortunately I can point to at least one in which the feeling is groundless. The question of copper in connection with the present war does not need to be emphasised and several journals here have hinted that the copper supply of the United States, our chief source of supply, is in the hands of the Germans. Such however, is not the case. More than a third of the output of the States is produced by the American Smelting and Refining Company of America which is certainly neither German in origin nor undr German cotrol, while over a quarter of the whole supply comes from the Amalgamated Copper Company, which also had nithing German about it. Indeed the only copper firm that even sounds German is that of L. Vogelstein and Company and its contribution to the total output of 425,000 tons is only 20,000 tons. The actual families controlling the American copper output are the Guggenheims, a Swiss family that has been in the States for four generations, and the Rockfellers who have not any German blood in their veins. Other names controlling the output are distinctly English, such as Phelps, Dodge and Shaw.

LORD CUNLIFFE'S POPULARITY.

Lord Cunliffe, the newly created peer, who as Governor of the Bank of England did as much to steer the financial ship of State through the financial storm of last August as anyone, has had an unprecedented honour thrust upon him. For the third year he has been re-elected to the high office and it is safe to say that a more popular election could not have been made. The chief characteristics of Lord Cunliffe are those of the tyypial John Bull. A cool head and a temper that nothing can ruffle, clear commonsense and a courage that defies all difficulties.

TREASURY BILLS.

These are indeed days of financial precedents in matters of both great and small. In their method of issuing Treasury Bills the Government have made a new departure. Instead, as in the past, of inviting tenders for fixed amounts, they will in future issue bills at any time at fixed rates of discount, on application being made on printed forms at the Bank of England. The bills will have a currency of three, six and nine months, and the rates of discount will of course be fixed in accordance with the conditions of the money market. No doubt the idea of the new system arose out of the plethoric state of the money market and the broad result of the new policy will be that an unlimited supply of Government bills will be available to correct an over-abundance of cash in the open market. Hitherto the chief difficulty in the way of raising rates has been the excess of floating credits over the amount of bills of exchange coming forward, and it seems as if the Treasury has hit on a policy that should rectify this.

THE SILVER MARKET.

The silver market over here has supplied so little of interest recently that quite a lot of attention has been paid to what must be regarded as a phenomenon in connection with the imports from the United States for the first quarter of the present year. The total for 1915 up to the end of March was 21,259,555 ozs. while for the same period in 1914 it was 16,685,449 ozs. This is difficult to explain. In the first place the supply from Mexico comes via the United States and that, of course, has been considerably reduced owing to the serious disturbances in that country. Of course, when the Indian Specie Bank failed a huge stock of silver was taken over by a syndicate over here and no doubt that the fact that this was being realised from London accounts to a great extent for a restriction on the exports from the United States at the commencement of last year. But even making allowances for this the phenomenon remains and requires an explanation.

STOCK EXCHANGE DIVIDEND.

The proprietors of the Stock Exchange have received a dividend of £3 per share compared with £6 paid a year ago; that is to say the distribution for the whole year is £7 as compared with £10. The announcement led to a great deal of grumbling. which was not unnatural. At first glance the logic and wisdom of a conservative dividend at such a time seems reasonable enough, but there are many considerations to be taken. The most important is the fact that for many years past the finances of the Stock Exchange have been arranged with a view to preparations for a "rainy day." The "rainy day" has arrived, the crisis has passed and the Stock Exchange new year has opened encouragingly. At the same time there never was a time when the majority of proprietors would have appreciated their full dividend so much as would have been the case to-day. What is the good, ask these people, of denying oneself during good times if you are not to reap the benefit when times are indifferent.

I take the following few lines from to-day's "Financial News":—

"According to the tales of Herr Ballin, £450,000,000 [of paper] was subscribed by the German people to the latest war loan. When the war is over, and the stuff is offered to Herr Ballin as payment for steamer tickets, he will only take it at sugar-paper values. A saloon-deck state-room for the trip to New York, in one of Herr Ballin's new boats, will cost about £2,000,000 in German paper and about £20 in Bank of England notes. In view of that contingency, let Germany's neutral creditors take care, or they, as well as Germany will be bankrupt."

The Bank of England Return which has not been particularly satisfactory the last few weeks was distinctly good for the seven days ended Thursday, April 15th. On balance gold to the amount of £1,984,000 was credited to the Central Institution, and the stock of coin and bullion was raised to £55,311,986 by the diversion of £1,560,958 of that sum. The active note issue was reduced by £354,585 and the reserve has risen from £1,915,543 to £39,175,641. As a result the proportion of reserve to liabilities is 0.55 per cent. higher at 18.91 per cent.

DAMAGE SUIT AGAINST JUTE FACTORY

DEFENCE COUNSEL'S REMARKABLE STATEMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS)

CALCUTTA, May 7.

At the High Court yesterday Justice Imam was engaged in hearing a suit brought by Alexander Gaul against the Barranagore Jute Factory Company to recover Rs. 3,163 as damages. The plaintiff's case was that on 11th August there was an agreement between the plaintiff and the defendant company of which Messrs. George Henderson are Managing Agents, that the defendants would employ the plaintiff for four years as their factory mechanic on a salary of Rs. 250 rising to Rs. 300. The plaintiff worked till 5th November 1913 when owing to ill-health with the consent of the defendants he went home. In December 1913 the defendants offered to engage the plaintiff again upon the same terms and suitable quarters. The plaintiff accepted the offer, came out to India with his wife and commenced work from 6th March 1914 on Rs. 300 and Rs. 25 light money. On 18th May plaintiff was placed in charge of the engines at the Baranagore Jute Factory on Rs. 321 with Rs. 50 as light money. Then on 18th June he was wrongfully dismissed.

"RIGHTLY DISMISSED."

The defence case was that the plaintiff left India owing to ill-health without their consent. The first agreement was never cancelled. Shortly after the plaintiff had arrived in Scotland he wrote to the defendants to permit him to return to the factory and defendants gave permission. The plaintiff did not serve the company faithfully and diligently, that there was marked deterioration in his work, that he had no control over his temper and that he was dismissed on account of grave insubordination. The defence counsel submitted that the plaintiff was in the habit of kicking Indians and that he was rightly dismissed.

ALLEGED SMUGGLING OF FIRE-ARMS.

RAILWAY GUARD ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DACCA, May 6.

A Railway Guard, named De'Cruz, has been arrested on a charge of smuggling fire-arms.

A police officer disguised as an anarchist is alleged to have purchased from him a revolver paying marked notes which have been recovered. The accused has been released on bail.

FALL IN WHEAT PRICES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 6.

A further definite fall in wheat prices is reported.

Telegrams despatched last night show prevailing rates of ten and a quarter seers per rupee at Meerut, ten at Lahore, nine and a quarter at Delhi and nine and a quarter at Cawnpore.

Miss M. Lazarus, U. F. C. M. Girls School. Acharyappen Street, Georgetown, Madras, India.

Mr. H. R. Rao, Florance House, Ice House Road, Triplicane, Madras, S. India.

TO-NIGHT IS OUR GREAT GALA NIGHT

GAIETY THEATRE—6-30 P.M. | EDWARDS THEATRE—10 P.M. LATE LA SCALA, KALBADEVI.

THE ONLY VARIETY SHOW—TO-NIGHT.

PEGGY PARIS AND A PIANO

One of the most gifted artistes Bombay has ever seen on a stage here.

THE SISTERS CASTELLO

"THE DIVINE TWINS" "THE TANGO GIRLS"

Featuring "The Mississipi Gilde," "The Tango Time," &c., New Songs and Duets.

STEVE BUCKINGHAM. THE COMEDY BOY FEATURING HIS LATEST SUCCESSES.

MDLE. BARTELLO. THE LADY JUGGLER AN UNIQUE ENTERTAINMENT.

A Specially Selected Programme will be Presented at Our First Show at the Gaiety will be in aid of Bombay Presidency WOMEN'S BRANCH War Relief Fund. NAVAL BRANCH. Under the Distinguished Patronage of Their Excellency Lord & Lady Willingdon.

COME ALONG TO-NIGHT AND ENJOY YOURSELF.

REAL GRUYERE CHEESE 3,500 lbs. AT 1 RUPEE

MACCHERONI, SPAGHETTI, SOUP PASTE, 7,000 lbs. AT 7 to 12 ANNAS

Note.—The above are available at Reduced Prices for Wholesale Buyers.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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ELECTRIC FANS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
230 Volt D. C. Desk Fans 16″ (Fixed)	45	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12″ (,,)	35	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 16″ (Oscillating)	70	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12″ (Oscillating)	60	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Desk Fans 16″ (Fixed)	50	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12″ (,,)	38	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 16″ (Oscillating)	75	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12″ (,,)	63	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 60″ Sweep with Four wooden blades ..	95	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 36″ Sweep with Three wooden blades ..	60	0	0

CROMPTONS BOMBAY Ltd.

35-37, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

COMMERCIAL.

AMERICAN COTTON.

In view of what has since transpired, the following comments in the "Statist" of April 10th are interesting:—

Business continues active in our market, and under the stimulus of buying orders from all quarters prices have been forced up to the highest level touched since the outbreak of war. A reaction of some importance was experienced to-day, and the closing rates this evening are from 16 to 18 points lower than yesterday's highest quotations. The highest prices paid for American deliveries were 5.74d. for May-June and 6.12½d. for January-February. The latter quotation, it is worth noting, is actually higher than the price for this position when the market closed on July 31 last—viz., 5.96d. To-night's closing rates are: May-June 5.57d., January-February 5.94d., and the tone is irregular. The Egyptian section of the market has been active and excited, with violent fluctuations. The highest price paid for May delivery was 8.66d., and for January 9.36d., and this evening's closing quotations are May 8.19d. and January 8.93d.

There appears to be no adequate reason for the advance in American beyond the fact that for some time the trend of values has been upwards, and therefore purchases have proved profitable. It goes without saying that the advance must culminate at some point or other; and with new crops over 6d., and the present crop at 5.75d., cooler operators felt that prices had reached a dangerous level, and that the "bull" points had been exploited for all they were forth. To-day's decline may be only a temporary reaction, but, in view of the very large visible supply and the certainly that consumption will be much reduced, the underlying factors in the situation, whose influence is ultimately bound to be felt, do not justify a high range of prices.

We believe that the "bullish" estimates of an enormous reduction in acreage in the States are misleading, and we think that the recent advance will induce planters to devote more land to cotton than was their intention when prices were a penny lower. We are informed that prices of futures in New York are now above the value of spot cotton in America, with the probable result that holders of contracts there will have to face the possibility of tenders of actual cotton. The fact that in this market tenders are not practicable till next month has given an adventitious strength to the position. It is expected that in May merchants will tender freely against their sales, and the ability or otherwise of buyers to receive such tenders will test inherent soundness of the views of the "bulls." Without being too much influenced by to-day's reaction, our opinion is that higher prices will be difficult to maintain, and we look rather for a tendency towards easier prices.

On the spot a good business is reported, and we are informed that in Manchester spinners have, despite the advance in the raw material, been able to maintain the margin in their yarn. The demand here runs on the medium to better grades, especially in good stapled varieties. The premium obtaining for distant months as compared with near deliveries affords a full carrying charge to importers. In consequence they are not inclined to sell unless they obtain full rates, and the spinner therefore experiences a stiffening tendency in the difference on futures at which he has to buy his cotton.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

Liverpool, May 6th.

			Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..			8,000
,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.			500
,, Sales of East Indian ..			500
,, Imports			15,000
Mid. Americans			5.24d.
Egyptian F. G. F.			7.70d.
New York 11 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time)	July	..	9.63
,, ,,	Oct.	..	9.97
New York Official noon call	July	..	9.73
,, ,,	Oct.	..	10.10
New Orleans 10 a.m ..	July	..	9.39
,, ,,	Oct.	..	9.70

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 6th.

Months.	Previous closing price	To-day's price.
May-June	5.34	5.14
June-July	5.39	5.20
July-Aug.	5.45	5.25
Oct.-Nov.	5.52	5.33
Jan.-Feb.	5.65	5.47
March-April	5.74	5.59
May-June	5.80	5.65
May-June	5.86	5.71

SALES AND IMPORTS.

Liverpool, May 6th

Estimated Sales..	7,000
Total Imports	15,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
May-June	5.34	5.14
June-July	5.39	5.19
July-Aug.	5.45	5.26
Oct.-Nov.	5.52	5.33
Jan.-Feb.	5.65	5.46
Feb.-Mar.	5.74	5.56
March-April.	5.80	5.62
May-June	5.86	5.68

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, May 6th.

Good Bengal M. G.	3.40
F. G. ,, ,, ...	4.05
Fine ,, ,, ...	4.20
Good Oomra ,, ...	4.30
F. G. ,, ,, ...	4.45
Fine ,, ,, ...	4.60
Good M. G. Oomra	4.30
Fine ,, ,, ...	4.60
Good Broach	4.75
F. G. ,, ...	4.90
Fine ,, ...	5.05

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON.

New York, May 6.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	13,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	34,000
Futures at New York, July	9.74
Previous closing price	9.63
Futures at New York, October	10.12
Previous closing price	9.98
Spot Cotton at New York	10.05
Previous previous price	10.05
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	9.00
Previous price	9.12
Tone of Spot Cotton:—	
Futures at New Orleans, July	9.54
Previous price	9.39
Futures at New Orleans, October	9.85
Previous price	9.70
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	7.7.8
Demand Bills	4.79.20
Silver Commercial Bars	50

(Delayed in transmission.)

MONEY MARKET.

London, May 6th.

Bar Silver Spot	23 9 16
Discount, Bank of England Rate 6% since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	2⅝%
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	3½%
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4½%
,, ,, ,, ,, 6 ,, ..	4½%
Interest day to day loans	1½%
,, 7 day market loans	2 %

£75,000 has been released.

BANK OF ENGLAND

London, May 6th

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

	£		£
Total Bullion ..	56,300,000	Inc.	1,000,000
Public Deposits ..	134,200,000	,,	2,100,000
Other do. ..	85,100,000	Dec	1 900,000
Govt. Securities ..	51,000,000	,,	100,000
Other Securities ..	146,600,000	,,	500,000
Notes & Gold ..	39,800,000	Inc.	700,000

The Bank Reserve is 18 % of the Liabilities.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, May 6th.

WHEAT.

Wheat, White Delhi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. May-June Buyers	65
Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. May-June inclusive Paid	66/3
F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. June July	64

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—Sellers	61/3
Barletta Russ—Nominal.	

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian Nominal.

SEEDS

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs. 85% ex-Ship. April-May.	49½
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship. May-June Value	55
Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs. ex-Ship. April-May	51½
Linseed, Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-Ship. May-June Value	57
Rapeseed, Pure Yellow Guzerat—Buyers.	
Tone of Linseed:—Firmer.	

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) June-July Paid	54
Tone Firmer.	

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Hull—Value	£7.12.6

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£78½
Copper Braziers	£98
Yellow Metal	10½
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool	£16
English best selected copper	88
Hard Spelter	50

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal, nominally	30

RUBBER

Para Rubber May-June	2/5½
Ceylon Rubber	2/3

London, April 6.

The following Statement comprises the Shipments of Goods for the month of March, 1915:—

TO CALCUTTA.

Cotton Piece Goods. (in yards).	
Bleached and White	7,081,000
Unbleached and Grey	76,940,000
Dyed and Colored	1,340,000
Printed	1,144,000
Twist and Yarns (in lbs.)	
Dyed and Bleached	375,000
Unbleached and Grey	788,000
Total Shipments of Salt 2 tons.	

TO RANGOON.

Cotton Piece Goods. (in yards).	
Bleached and White	2,347,000
Unbleached and Grey	1,588,000
Dyed and Colored	385,000
Printed	294,000
Twist and Yarns (in lbs.)	
Dyed and Bleached	104,000
Unbleached and Grey	5,000

TO MADRAS.

Cotton Piece Goods. (in yds.).	
Bleached and White	2,000,000
Unbleached and Grey	2,835,000
Dyed and Colored	326,000
Printed	792,000
Twist and Yarns (in lbs.).	
Dyed and Bleached	488,000
Unbleached and Grey	399,000

TO BOMBAY.

Cotton Piece Goods. (in yds.).	
Bleached and White	2,335,000
Unbleached and Grey	723,000
Dyed and colored	1,772,000
Printed	3,642,000
Twist and Yarns (in lbs.).	
Dyed and Bleached	237,000
Unbleached and Grey	306,000

TO KARACHI.

Cotton Piece Goods. (in yds.).	
Bleached and White	13,380,000
Unbleached and Grey	3,247,000
Dyed and Colored	518,000
Printed	2,006,000
Twist and Yarns (in lbs.).	
Dyed and Bleached	138,000
Unbleached and Grey	13,000

Bombay, 7th May, 1915.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, May 7th.

The Market to-day opened rather firmer on receipt of more favourable advices from America, but prices still continue to be very irregular.

A fair amount of selling in the Bazar caused a sharp decline shortly after the opening, but rather free buying on the part of a big Indian operator caused a reaction.

At Colaba the Market ruled steady at rates quoted below, which are from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 higher than those ruling last evening. Only a moderate business has been reported.

We quote for May delivery:—
Fine M. G. Broach 204.
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola 172.
Fine M. G. Bengal 150.

QUOTATIONS FOR 1916.

Good M. G Broach, April 234/8.
Fully Good Bengal, January, 169.

MESSRS. PATEL BROS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach	..	..	232	Apr. 25'16
M. G. ,, ...	200	..	..	May 1915
M. G. Bengals (Ry. terms) ..	..	167	..	Jan. 25'16
H. G. Rajputana (Ry terms) ..	..	..	..	..
M. G Sind Punjab (Ry. terms) ..	..	..	..	..
M.G. Khandesh	156	142	..	May 1915
M G Mathia	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bhogalkote	..	..	..	..
H G. Bijapur	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat .	183	..	..	May 1915
M. G. Nagpore	181	..	..	Do.
M. G. Yeotmal	177	..	..	Do.
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam	172	..	..	Do
M. G. Oomrawatee description	170	..	..	Do.
M. G. Akola, Khgm., Fair staple	169	..	..	Do.
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..	..	..	206	Do.
H. G. Westerns	..	..	190	Do.
M. G. Westerns	..	..	195	May25'15
M. G. Miraj	..	..	211	Do.
M. G. Compta.	..	..	210	Do.
M. G. Bengals	146	..	..	Do.
M. G. Akola, Khgm:. ..	175	..	..	July. 1915
M. G Akola, Khgm:. ..	201/2	..	..	Jan. 1916

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—	
T. T. Ready	1s. 3 15-16d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 3 31-32d.
T. T. Forward	1st. 3 15-16d. June.
Banks' Buying Rates:—	
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. Do. forward	1s. 4 3-16d. June.
Do. 4 Months ready	1s. 4¼d.
Francs 3 m.s. do	173⅜d.
60 d.s. Hong-Kong	133½
Do. Shanghai	170
60 d.s. Yokohama.....	149½

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's rates for the Asiatic Petroleum Co., Limited, Brands:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Ip Gl	3	14	0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair	4	8	0
Deer Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Ip. Gl.	3	12	0
Deer Brand New Tins per pair . ..	4	6	0
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Ip. Galls.	3	7	6
Bull Brand New Tins per pair ..	4	1	6
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Ip. Gl.	3	2	6
Swan Brand New Tins per pair ..	3	12	6
Anchor Tins per pair	4	9	0
Rising Sun Cases per case	4	15	0
Anchor Cases per case	5	1	0
Shell Cases per case	5	8	0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, May 7.

The Cotton Mill Share Market at the opening indicated a feeling of further weakness and the ratio began to sag but later on at the close the quotations rallied a little.

Tata Iron and Steel shares in sympathy with Mill shares displayed an easy tendency.

In Mill shares for June delivery Davids opened at Rs. 522½, declined to Rs. 518¾ but closed at Rs. 525.

Fazulbhai were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 400 to Rs. 407½.

In the morning Madhavji dropped to Rs.1,100 but closed at Rs. 1,122½ Standards, after touching Rs. 932½ advanced to Rs. 947½ at the close.

Centrals were placed at Rs. 1,865 but gradually improved to Rs. 1,880.

Kohinoors were quoted at the close at Rs. 6,557, Currimbhai at Rs. 173½ were Finlays at Rs. 267½, Simpie at Rs. 265, Crescent at Rs. 874, Indian Dying and Bleaching at Rs. 1014: x.d.

Gujrat Railway shares were placd at Rs. 100.

Bombay Burma Trading shares were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 902½ to Rs. 912½.

Bombay Electric Tram Co., ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 217½.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary Shares declined to Rs. 99 and preferred were placed from Rs. 191 to Rs. 195.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was recorded at Rs. 93 and Rs 93¼.

4 o/o. Port Trust Bonds were quoted at Rs. 99¾.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 7.

There was no feature of special interest in the Share Market yesterday. Jute Mill shares opened very firm but declined slightly after buyers' requirements had been met. Coal shares showed up more prominently and ruled steady for a moderate volume of business. Tea shares were dealt in to a limited extent and changed hands at full rates.

The following sales took place:—

Coal,—Bokaro and Ramghur 13/4, 13/6, 13/10, 13/12; Borrea 6/2; Ghusick 11/14, 12; Jumoni 4/4, 4/8; Kunardi 12/14, 13, 13/4; Nazira 9/4, 9/8; Raneegunge 23; Seetarampore 13/8; Sutkidish 10/12; Teetulmuri 10, 10/2, 10/6.

Jute,—Albion (ord) 280/8, 281/8; Alliance (ord) 146 to 150; Alliance (prefs) 98; Auckland (prefs) 103/8, 106; Clive (ord) 60/3, 61, 61/8, 62; Dalhousie (ord) 140; Delta (ord) 175, 176; Empire (ord) 12/6, 12/8; Empire (prefs) 102, 103; Fort Gloster (ord 198; Fort William (ord) 59; Gourepore (ord 226, 227; Howrah (ord) 135; Kamarhatty (ord) 155, 156, 157; Kanknarrah (prefs) 107; Kelvin (ord) 157, 158; Kennison (ord) 313, 314; Lawrence (ord) 143, 143/8; National (rod) 477; Northbrook (ord) 13/8; Reliance (ord) 125/8.

Tea—Bishnauth 29; East India 100; Tukvar 260.

Miscellaneous—Beechwood estate debentures 104; Bowreah Cotton (ord) 130; Howrah

(Continued in Columns 6.)

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 6th May, 1915:—

Cotton	19,230 Bales
Wheat	41,793 cwts
Linseed	13,741 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	898 ,,
Ginjelly seed	2,187 ,,
Poppyseed	290 ,,
Groundnuts	2,696 ,,
Castorseed	2,110 ,,
Rice	1,874 ,,
Myrabollams	2,520 ,,
Cottonseed	9,111 ,,
Mowraseed	72 ,,
Gram	8,487 ,,
Joowar	5,837 ,,
Maize	4 ,,
Barley	367 ,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS

Wheat.
White Pessi 85o/o..... Rs. 6-12, R. D. per cwt.
White Delhi .. ..Rs. 6-9-3, R. D. per cwt.
Red Hard 50 o/o .....Rs. 6, R. D. per cwt.
Yellow Hard 50 o/o .....Rs. 6-11, R. D.
Linseed.
Ready .....Rs. 6-12, B. T. per cwt.
Forward.....Rs. 7-6-6, R. D. per cwt
Rapeseed.
Brown Cawnpore .....Rs. 6-7, R. D. per cwt.
Brown Etawah.....Rs. 6-9, R. D. per cwt.
Brown Katni.....Rs. 6-8, B. T. per cwt.
Yellow Gujerat.....Rs. 7-2, R. D. per cwt.
Poppyseed.
Ready .....Rs. 6-10, B. T. per cwt.
Forwarded .....Rs. 7-2 R. D. per cwt.
Groundnuts. Rs. 28, B. T. per cwt.
Mowraseed. Rs. 3-14, B. T. per cwt.
Castorseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 5-10, R. D. per cwt.
Cottonseed. Rs. 2-10, R. D. per cwt.
Teelseed.
Bold White 85 per cent .....Rs. 42, B. T. ... per candy nominal.
Black Katni.....Rs. 35-8, B. T. per candy.
Mughi.....Rs. 42, B. T. per candy.
Yellow Hingunghat .....42-8 B. T. per candy.
Yellow Kathiawar .....Rs. 44-8, B. T. per candy.
Red Jubbulpore .....Rs 37, B. T. per candy.

ARE OUR IDEAS GETTING SMALLER?

THE SHRINKAGE IN MODERN INVENTIONS

Have you noticed that everything tends to become smaller nowadays? It is difficult, says a writer in the "Daily News and Leader," to think of anything which has not shrunk in the last few years. Houses, cameras, motor-cars, letters, hats, motor-bicycles, books, dinner, churches, clothes—all these things, and many others, have shrunk. Even soldiers share the general tendency. For the first time there are Bantam Battalions.

The big house has had its day. The rambling old country mansions are survivals of a homely past when the house was indeed a centre of life. But now no one stops any longer in his house or grounds than necessary. The old pride of home has died. The great idea now is to spend as little time there as possible. To travel, to go along the roads, to dine and sleep in strange rooms is held to be better. So a smaller house, with a garage, will do. And instead of a big garden, are there not the golf links across the road, or the lawn tennis club? Where can you see a big house, comparable with the old Elizabethan or even Georgian mansions, being built? The old spacious homes have shrunk to a dozen rooms and a garage.

THE SMALL CAMERA.

Changes in photography show the same tendency very well. Ten years ago the photographer carried a half-plate camera and a tripod. He looked down with contempt on anything smaller. With the heavy camera slung over his back and his ungainly tripod under his arm, he would cheerfully tramp for miles in search of subjects. But now the camera has shrunk to pocket-size. You put it in your pocket, and you carry no tripod of any kind.

THE SMALL CAR.

The early, motor-cars were great high-backed things that would house a family. They have shrunk to the low touring car, shaped to displace the minimum of air, to the two-seater in which you sit, if of any size, almost as if in a vice, and even to the single-seater. The light and small cycle-car is quickly taking the place of its big and heavy brother.

The shrinking of motor-bicycles is even more apparent. Ten years ago one wrestled with heavy and enormous machines so high from the ground that a ride was often a serious adventure. But now everything is smaller. The frame is smaller, lower, and lighter. The engine is smaller. The little lightweight is quickly turning the big heavyweight off the road. Think of ordinary bicycles, too. What a shrinkage from the huge high "ordinary" to the small featherweight roadster of to-day. Letters have shrunk to postcards. To come across an old letter is like stumbling on an ivycovered Elizabethan mansion. Who writes a long letter nowadays? Who writes a letter at all if a postcard will do?

THE SMALL BOOK.

Books, too. They have shrunk as houses and hats have shrunk. The long leisurely novel of 500,000 words, of 600 pages, of three volumes, has collapsed into the thin novel of 60,000 or 80,000 words. Occasional attempts are made to revive the old tree-deckers, but the great mass of modern novels are thin, anaemic volumes that can be read in an hour or so. They have shrunk with the times, though publishers begin to talk again of longer novels.

So have hats. It can hardly be said that a woman now wears a hat. Rather does she wear a cap, and the smaller the better. It cannot be too small. The big hat has gone the way of big boots. You must look for them now in old illustrated papers or in back numbers of "Punch." Hats must be scarcely any bigger than the head, and shoes must be wafers.

THE SMALL MEAL.

The shrinkage in meals is clear to anyone. No one dines now as in the old days of fifteen or twenty years ago. Joints and bottles are half the size they used to be. The luncheon shop has been ousted by the poached egg and the bottle of claret by the small lemon-squash. In some cases a meal shrinks almost to invisibility. The tabloid luncheon is typical of the modern tendency towards smallness.

Everyone who goes into an old church wonders how such immense places came to be built. They are always several sizes too big for any present or past population. They stand in desolate country places or remote villages as monuments—often neglected—of reproach. You will never find a big new church. The church has shrunk as the home has shrunk.

Dogs are smaller. To be fashionable a dog cannot be too small. If it can appear to have no legs at all so much the better. The big dog is socially in disgrace.

Finally the whole universe seems, to shrink as inventions grow. The world is no longer a big place. It has become so small that new worlds are demanded, and no doubt there will come a time when even space will shrink into suburbia.

HOW TO GAIN FLESH AND INCREASE STRENGTH.

STRONG, STEADY NERVES AND GLOWING HEALTH FOR ALL.

There is no need to dose yourself with drugs, either in pill, powder or tablet form, in order to become fat, strong and vigorous. The chewing of a few patent tablets never yet made a man or a woman strong and well developed. You need something that will restore your depleted nervous force and brace up your whole system, and for this purpose there is nothing better than a simple mixture composed of ½ oz. Cardamoms Compound, B.P., 2 ozs. Salrado Compound, 3 ozs. Elixir Simplex, and sufficient water to fill an 8-oz. bottle. This prescription contains no harmful drugs, and any chemist will make it up for you at small cost. Take from one to two tablespoonfuls about 20 minutes before each meal. It will revitalize your nerves, banish depression, strengthen your stomach, stimulate your appetite, aid digestion, restore to you a full measure of vigour and vitality, and quickly increase your weight by several pounds. This increase of weight will be due to the formation of solid, healthy flesh and tissue, and is totally different from the soft, unnatural and unhealthy fat which is sometimes produced by certain drugs. Get your chemist to make up this prescription for you, or, if you prefer, buy from him a bottle of Salrado Tonic, which is made from the above formula, take it as directed and in a few days you will feel like a new being. (Advt.)

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS

May 7th

Sultan-van-Koetic	Wal	Balik Papan
Salsette	Armitage	Aden

DEPARTURES

May 7th

Clan Farquhar	Kerr	Calcutta
Lhasa	King	Karachi

The following vessels entered the Docks for loading:—

Steamer	Palamcotta	for	African Ports
,,	Circassia	for	London
,,	Chakla	for	Persian Gulf
,,	Sardar	(to arrive)	Do.

S. S. Sultan-van-Koetic: The steamer Sultan-van-Koetic 1,114 tons, Captain A Van del Wal, arrived here yesterday from Balik Papan, having left that port on the 4th ultimo with liquid fuel on board.

S. S. Salsette:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Salsette, 2,391 tons, Captain A. B. Armitage, arrived here at 6 a.m. yesterday from Aden, having left that port on the 2nd instant, with the English mails, a general cargo and passengers. Among the passengers, there were two Germans and fifteen Turks as prisoners of war.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain C. R. King, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with the mails and a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Clan Farquhar:—The steamer Clan Farquhar, 3,756 tons, Captain J. Kerr, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Friday, May 7th, 1915.

A. Lord Tredegar	Griffiths	T. Morrison & Co
C City of Poona	McNeil	K. Nixson & Co
D& E Talsho Maru	Gawa	N. Y. Kaisha
F. Fluent	Hutchinson	D. Nanjee & Co
M. Erinpura		M. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kaveri	K. N. & Co
Netravuti	N. K. & Co
Sareswati	K. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

4 Capri	Alberto	Baldovino & Co
5 Budrie		T. M. & Co
12 Iyo Maru	Komato	N. Y. Kaisha

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Guttenfels	Curtis	W. & A. G. & Co
3 Jersey Moor	Barton	Ralli Bros.
5 Caledonia	Dowell	P & O. Co
6 Circassia	Osborne	W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Buyo Maru	Kamataka	Shaw Wallace & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Alavi	Fanning	T. M. & Co
Angus	Leyzell	A. Yule & Co
Chakdara	Sparrow	M. M. & Co
Dwarka	Maples	M. M. & Co
Hellas	Berg	F. E. Campbell & Co
Nour-el-Bahr	Nacoda	G. A. Mithwani
Palamcotta	Downing	M. M. & Co
Schwedegon	Creagh	Indo. B. P. Co
Singu	Reid	Shaw Wallace & Co
Sultan Van	Koetic	Wal
Salsetta	Armitage	P. & O. Co

EXPORTS.

FOR OSAKA.

Iyo Maru (s) 400 bales raw cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Iyo Maru (s) 500 bales raw cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Iyo Maru (s) 500 bales raw cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Iyo Maru (s) 800 bales raw cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Iyo Maru (s) 500 bales raw cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 100 bales raw cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 550 bales raw cotton, Ralli Bros.; 400 bales raw cotton, C. Ebrahim & Co.

Taisho Maru (s) 100 bales raw cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Iyo Maru (s) 800 bales cotton grey twist, C. Ebrahim & Co.; 200 bales cotton grey in twist, J. David; 450 bales grey cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Poona (s) 125 bales wool, Bombay Co., Ltd.; 60 bales wool, E. Mahomed; 2[illegible] bales wool, David Sassooon & Co.; 8 bales wool, E. Dossa & Co.; 12 bales silk waste, Killick Nixon & Co.

Circassia (s) 11 bales wool, S. Gambirchand; 204 bales wool, H. S. Janmahomed; 120 bales wool, W. A. Graham & Co.; 5,509 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 16,000 cwts. wheat, L. Dreyfus & Co.; 9,000 cwts. wheat, Sandary & Co.; 5,200 wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR NEW YORK.

Lord Tredegar (s) 5 cwts. gum olibanum, M. Jafferbhoy

Calendonia (s) 3 bales woolen carpets, Fleming Shaw & Co

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Lord Tredegar (s) 25 bales Indian wool, T. Loorindaram.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Fluent (s) 206 cwts. gum arabic, M. Jafferbhoy; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 1,500 tons manganese ore, Central Indian Mining Co.

Circassia (s) 2,810 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 6,000 cwts. wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Angus (s) 1,950 cwts. myrabolams, S. Coverji & Co.; 770 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 380 bales hemp Indian, Kiddle Reeve & Co.; 200 bales hemp Indian, G. Veerji & Co.; 6,000 cwt. castor seed, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 3,008 cwts. brown linseed, E. D. Sassoon & Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Circassia (s) 11,880 cwts. mussoor, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia (s) 428 cwts. cashewnuts, M. Jafferbhoy; 6 bales woolen carpets, Fleming Shaw & Co.; 150 cwts. mother of pearl shell, M. Jafferbhoy; 139 casks salted goat skins, M. Nizamuddin & Co.; 22 bales sheep and goat skins, W. & A. Graham & Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Chakdara from Durban, Agents, M. M. & Co.—1 case wine, 1 case horns, 1 case tortoise shells, 586 bags cowries, 59 bags bottles, 13 tusks ivory, 114 bags dara, 607 bundles cloves, 100 bales 6 bundles cotton.

S. S. Alavi from Moulmein—Agents M. M. & Co.—75 bundles canes, 20 cases roasted coffee, 79 bags coffee, 523 jottas coir yarn, 233 coils 476 jottas coir ropes, 75 robins copra, 33 bags cowhides, 16 bags goatskins, 6 bundles sharkfins, 4 bags sandalwood, 80 bundles wooden scantlings, 110 bundles wooden planks, 448 bundles wooden reapers, 25 cases dry ginger, 149 bales cotton, 455 cases teak black.

(Continued from Columns 4.)

Jute 5½ per cent. debentures 102; Howrah Jute 5 per cent. debentures 100/8; Kamarhatty Jute 5½ per cent. debentures 104; National Bank 610; Sahadara Saharanpur Railway 138.

Government Paper—three and a half per cent. was quoted Rs. 93/7.

Pills and tablets are often insoluble in the secretions of the intestinal tract, and are thus inert. When they do act, their action is so excessive as to be weakening. Kasagra is a pleasant liquid laxative, is gentle and effective. D 22

REDUCED
SUBSCRIPTION RATES
OF THE
"Bombay Chronicle"

LOCAL.

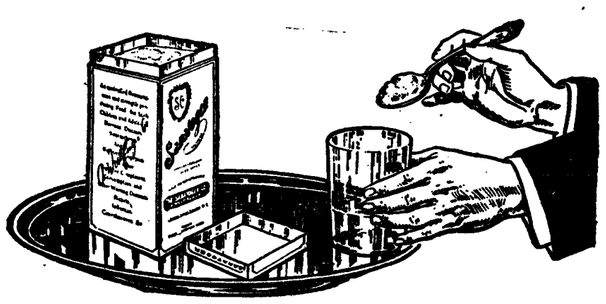
	Rs.
Yearly	15
Half-yearly . . .	8
Quarterly	4

MOFUSSIL.

	Rs.
Yearly	20
Half-yearly . . .	11
Quarterly	6

These rates are payable in advance.

The new rates of subscription will apply on and after May 1st. Present subscribers will have the periods of their subscriptions extended pro rata dating from May 1st.



Every morning at breakfast take a draught of Sanatogen.

This will give you that extra nerve-energy which makes you feel "fit" and fresh all day.

And it will save you from Heat Prostration!

Sanatogen in the morning means a better day's work—means increased energy and staying-power—means that you feel brighter, fresher, and keener all day, in spite of the exhausting heat. Try it!

Sanatogen's power to *increase* Nerve-Energy has been definitely proved. In the words of Sir Charles A. Cameron, C.B., M.D., etc., President of the Royal Institute of Public Health :—

"Sanatogen is an excellent nerve-food, of the highest nutritive value, easily and completely digested."

Get a Bottle To-day.

Never forget that Sanatogen is a *food*, not a medicine or a "secret remedy." It increases nerve-energy by *feeding* the nerves—not by goading them with drugs or stimulants. Its action is as *natural* as that of any ordinary food: it must do good, and it cannot do harm. That is why doctors give it even to babies. And that is why so many Anglo-Indians take Sanatogen regularly, all the year round—not as an occasional "tonic," but as a part of their daily diet. You should do likewise, if you want to keep your nerve-energy at the highest pitch, and to avoid the debilitating effects of the great heat. Buy a bottle of Sanatogen to-day, and write for a Free Copy of "How to Keep Well in Tropical Climates." This book has been written by an experienced physician especially for residents in the tropics, and contains a great deal of useful information. It will be sent, post free, provided you mention this paper when writing. Address: A. Wulfing & Co., Box 226, G.P.O., Bombay.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars.

Sanatogen
THE NERVE — FOOD

FREE EDUCATION IN SACHIN.

THE NAWAB'S CELEBRATION OF HIS JUBILEE.

A Garden Party was given by his Highness the Nawab of Sachin at the Summer Palace on Wednesday in celebration of the anniversary of his Installation. More than 450 invitations had been issued to ladies and gentlemen who were visitors to Dumas, as well as to Sardars and gentlemen from Surat. At 5-30 p.m. his Highness the Nawab Saheb attended by his staff received the guests in the porch of the Palace, the guests being introduced by Major S. M. Tuback and Mr. Abbas S. Tyebji, and then taken into the large and spacious drawing rooms of the Palace. Mrs. Abbas S. Tyebji and Mrs. Hamidali very kindly looked after the lady guests on behalf of his Highness the Nawab Saheb. After the introductions were over the guests were taken into the Palace grounds which had been tastefully decorated for the occasion.

Khan Bahadur Yusufali Khan, B.A., Bar-at-Law, Dewan of the State, announced that his Highness had been pleased in commemoration of this day to grant Free Primary Education throughout the State and this would be brought into effect on the 1st August.

Mr. Abbas S. Tyebji (retired Judge, Baroda High Court) on behalf of the guests thanked his Highness for his kind hospitality and wished him long life and prosperity, congratulating him on his endeavours to make Dumas attractive, and for having announced that primary education would henceforth be free, in the Sachin State. The assemblage dispersed at 8 p.m.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

THE VALUE OF NEUTRALITY.

Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P., in an address to the Pilgrims Society on the night of April 15 at the Savoy Hotel on the fifieth anniversary of the death of Abraham Lincoln, said it was infinitely better for the world's sake, and for our own, that the United States should not abandon her neutrality. In the interests of a stable civilisation it was essential that the steadying wholesome, dispassionate, and honourable influence of the United States should, unhampered by the terrible restrictions of belligerency, be used in the interests of the whole world and particularly in the interest of the small nations.

If the United States had abandoned her neutrality in favour of the Allies millions in Belgium would be starving. And how grateful should this country be to the American Government for the services rendered to our thousands of poor prisoners in Germany. The suffering was unpardonably great, but it would have been terrible had not the American Embassy officials, with a disregard of all personal considerations or of the labour imposed upon them, performed a daily service as chivalrous as it was insistent for our unfortunate fighting men in captivity.

He asked such fellow-countrymen of his as had been impatient with the Government at Washington whether they had fully estimated the value of the moral support given to us by the people of the United States. Was there no material power in sympathy? He received a pathetic letter form a veteran of the American Civil War living in Boston, and owing a name familiar to all Americans. He said, "You want our sympathy. I can understand how much you want it by the extent we wanted yours in our Civil War, and were not secure of it. Well, you have our sympathy with all our hearts."

WHAT LINCOLN WOULD HAVE DONE.

Mr. Joseph Choate sent the following telegram: "The Pilgrims of the United States unite most heartily with British Pilgrims in your commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the death of Abraham Lincoln, the foremost champion of freedom, humanity, and good faith. If he were living today we know how heartily he would sympathise with you in the terrible contest you are waging in the defence of those great causes, how emphatically he would have protested against the gross violation of treaties and the utter repudiation of all the progress that has been made by civilised nations in the last fifty years in mitigating the barbarous horrors of war, and at the same time how earnestly he would have insisted upon his country conforming with the strictest fidelity to all the obligations of neutrals, while stoutly maintaining their rights."

LORD BRYCE'S MESSAGE.

Viscount Bryce, late Ambassador at Washington, as Mr. Choate was once America's Ambassador in London, also sent a message, in the course of which he said of Lincoln:

"He belongs, first of all, to the United States, whose maintenance as a free Republic, one and indivisible he did more than any other man to secure, he belongs also to democracy, to the English race and to the world. He belongs to the world because he stands out like George Washington, as an instance of how greatness and unending fame may be achieved by the simple virtues when subjected to a trial that calls them forth.

"Not by dazzling genius, like Julius Caesar or Napoleon, not by consummate statecraft and a ruthless will, like Richelieu or Bismarck, but by faith in justice, by unswerving devotion to duty, by patience and courage, serenity and self-control did he win the confidence and the love of the people, and leave, like Washington, a name fit to inspire all who, in the Old World or the New, may seek to render unselfish service to their country."

The Hon. Cameron Forbes, of the U. S. Senate, who took the chair, said that it was probably best for the world that in this war the United States should remain neutral. But except for those citizens of immediate German origin he believed the great part of the people of the United States were on the side of the Allies.

INVISIBLE INK.

TRIAL OF ALLEGED GERMAN SPIES.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

Three men have recently been arrested in England on the grave charge of communicating naval and military intelligence to the enemy by writing in invisible ink to various addresses on the Continent. The names of the alleged spies are Kuepferle, Muller, and Hahn, and the cases will probably be tried at the next sitting of the High Court of Justice by the Lord Chief Justice in person.

A summary of evidence was taken by the military authorities, but we understand, says "The Times," that a decision has been come to that the cases shall be tried by the civil Courts under the Defence of the Realm Regulations as recently amended by Parliament. The proceedings may not be accessible to the general public, as power is given under the regulations for trials to be conducted *in camera*. If interesting information is withheld from the Press and people it may be assumed that this secrecy is essential in order to prevent the enemy obtaining any knowledge of the methods used by the authorities in dealing with German espionage in this country.

The case against Kuepferle is said to be one of grave importance. This man, it is alleged, came over from America. His arrival did not escape the notice of the authorities and close observation was kept upon his movements. He paid a visit to Dublin and, after saying that he was going from Dublin to Liverpool and then immediately to New York, he returned by Liverpool to London. His arrest was effected in a London hotel, where it is believed he was waiting for the cross-Channel service—then interrupted owing to the activity of the German submarines—to be resumed.

There is reason to suspect that the two other men, Muller and Hahn, were working in conjunction with Kupeferle. They carried out their work, we understand, in a similar way, and they were arrested shortly after Kuepferle. Muller claims to be a British subject, born of naturalized German parents; Hahn is believed to be a German.

TRIAL IN CAMERA.

The procedure in these cases is governed mainly by the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) Act, 1915, which is a statute of peculiar interest. It provides (a) for the trial by civil court with a jury of offences which had hitherto been triable only by Court-martial; and (b) for the exclusion of the public on the application of the prosecution.

Section 1 (1) of the Act declares that:—

Any offence against any regulations made under the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914 which is triable by Court-martial may, instead of being tried by a Court-martial, be tried by a civil Court with a jury, and when so tried the offence shall be deemed to be a felony punishable with the like punishment as might have been inflicted if the offence had been tried by Court-martial.

Sub-section (3) provides that:—

In addition and without prejudice to any powers which a Court may possess to order the exclusion of the public from any proceedings, if, in the course of the trial of a person for a felony under this section, application is made by the prosecution, in the interests of national safety, that all or any portion of the public should be excluded during any part of the hearing, the Court may make an order to that effect, but the passing of sentence shall in any case take place in public.

According to the Defence of the Realm (Consolidated) Regulations a person found guilty of an offence under them by a Court-martial is liable to be sentenced to penal servitude for life or any less punishment, or, if the Court finds that the offence was committed with the intention of assisting the enemy, to suffer death or any less punishment.

Regulations were published in the "London Gazette," of March 24, which contained the following rules with regard to the transmission of letters abroad:—

No person shall without lawful authority transmit (otherwise than through the post) or convey, to or from the United Kingdom, or receive or have in his possession for such transmission or conveyance, any letter or any written message for any other person, and if any person contravenes this provision he shall be guilty of an offence against these Regulations.

If any person sends from the United Kingdom, whether by post or otherwise, any letter or other document containing any matter written in any medium which is not visible unless subjected to heat or some other treatment, he shall be guilty of an offence against these Regulations.

MULTAN SPECIAL TRIBUNAL.

THIRTY ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

(Associated Press.)

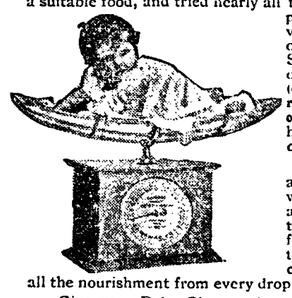
MULTAN, May 6.

At the Special tribunal Mr. Williams, District Superintendent of Police, Jhang, continuing his evidence said that in the northern part of Ahmedpur area bad characters were inspired by the conviction that Government was weakening. They spread a report among an absolutely ignorant community that the Germans were coming. Investigations were hampered by the efforts of the complainants to obtain general revenge on the community which caused their misfortunes. To this there were many honourable exceptions, particularly in the Baksh case. The police force was insufficient to cope with the epidemic and sometimes investigation was deferred a fortnight because no officer was available.

In the Iswalla case before the Special Tribunal charges against thirty out of the drawn leaving the Commissioners to try ten accused on charges of decoity and damage by fire.

Are you anxious about Baby?

If so, you should do as this mother did—your anxiety would disappear, and your Baby would have every chance of being healthy and bonnie, firm and strong. The mother writes she "had great difficulty in finding a suitable food, and tried nearly all the first-class foods, but nothing proved satisfactory." The child had violent diarrhœa, so the doctor ordered white of an egg with water. She got worse. The mother goes on to say, "I was told by a doctor (connected with one of the largest Children's Hospitals) that Glaxo was the only remedy. From that time she has gained six ounces a week without a stop."



This is because Glaxo is not an artificial food; it is simply pure milk with extra cream and milk-sugar added. The Glaxo process causes the nourishing curd of the milk to form into light, tiny particles, so that every baby, even from birth, can easily digest Glaxo, and obtain all the nourishment from every drop he swallows.

Give your Baby Glaxo and see the difference, see the joy and pleasure with which he takes his Glaxo, and see how much stronger he is, how he rewards you with his smiles and gurgles of delight.

Ask your Doctor!

Glaxo

Awarded Gold Medal, International Medical Congress' Exhibition, London, 1913.

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there is nothing in India to equal our production and ladies should take this opportunity to replenish their wardrobe.

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THE SINGAPORE RIOT.

FURTHER LIGHT ON THE MUTINY.

FATE OF THE REBELS.

(By Yesterday's Mail.)

The following narrative of events connected with the riot at Singapore has been compiled by "The Times" from a preliminary account of Mr. W. G. Maxwell, acting Secretary to the High Commissioner for the Malay States:—

Monday, February 15, 1915, was a public holiday. The Chinese New Year had commenced on the preceding day, and a three days' holiday had been proclaimed. There was the usual cessation of business, and there were festivities among the Chinese, and the firing of bombs and crackers.

At about 3 p.m. a shot fired from the guard-room of the 5th Light Infantry gave the signal for a rising. The men outside the guard-room collected there, and took possession of the ammunition in the guard-room, where all the ammunition was stored. Some officers of the 5th Light Infantry made their way from their quarters to Normanton Camp, which is close by, and warned the Malay States Volunteer Rifles that the regiment had mutinied. The Malay States Volunteer Rifles at once got under arms, and advanced in skirmishing order towards Alexandra Mess House. They reached this position without opposition. Thence they advanced again towards the house of Lieutenant-Colonel Martin (5th Light Infantry, which was occupied by that officer and a servant only), and came under fire. They made good their advance, however, and succeeded in reaching the house without any casualties.

At about 4-15 p.m., a body of some 100 men of the 5th Light Infantry appeared at the Military Hospital and Prisoners of War Camp, Tanglin, and surprised and overpowered the guard of detachments of the Singapore Volunteer Rifles and the Johore Military Forces.

Having overpowered the guard, the mutineers opened the gate of the entrance to the Prisoners of War Camp, entered the camp, shook hands with the prisoners, and fraternized with them. There were 309 prisoners of war in the camp at the time. The mutineers left at about 5 p.m. promising to return later with arms and ammunition. After their departure, the prisoners of war went out to pick up the dead and wounded, whom they brought into the enclosure, and tended to the best of their ability. They also gave shelter for the night to a few men of the hospital staff, who found their way there after the departure of the mutineers.

COLD-BLOODED MURDERS.

Between 4 p.m. and 5 p.m. a series of murders was committed in the vicinity of Sepoy lines. The murderers appear to have been two men of the 5th Light Infantry. They appear first to have shot Captain F. V. Izard (R.G.A.) in a gharry in Outram Road at about 4-20 p.m. The next victim was Major R. H. Galwey (R.G.A.), who was shot in a rickshaw also in Outram Road, near the Central Prison. The men then fired at Inspector Meredith, killing his carriage horse, and wounded two Chinese. They then crossed by the Warders' quarters to New Bridge Road, where they stopped a motor-car containing five persons, of whom they killed Mr. G. Wald, Mr. C. Smith, and Hassan Kechil (the chauffeur), seriously wounding Mr. T. A. Flett, and allowing Mrs. Wald to escape. Dr. E. D. Whittle and Mrs. Whittle then drove up in their car, and Dr. Whittle was murdered, but Mrs. Whittle was allowed to escape. Warder J. Clarke, who came to Dr. Whittle's assistance, was also killed. The two men, who had been allowing motor-cars containing Chinese to pass unmolested, then made their way to the Central Police Station, where they fired at the Sikh Guard. They wounded two men, but their fire was not returned. They then disappeared.

A body of mutineers made their way from Alexandra Barracks along the road to Keppel Harbour. Their intention at first appears to have been to prevent Europeans from passing along the road in the direction of the barracks. At a point not far from the entrance to the Keppel Harbour Golf Links they turned two Europeans back unharmed, but almost immediately afterwards shot (first wounding, and then killing) Mr. C. V. Dyson (District Jduge) and Mr. W. J. Marshall, who had declined to turn their car back when ordered to do so. Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Woolcombe (in their motor) were also murdered at this place, apparently for not turning back. Captain N. S. Elliott (5th Light Infantry) was shot on the Pasir Panjang Road whilst making his way (so far as at present known) towards Alexandra Barracks. His body was found on the road. Mr. N. F. Edwards and Mr. H. B. Collins were shot whilst walking along Alexandra Road. At about 4 p.m. some men of the 5th Light Infantry appeared in the grounds of a bungalow at the 6¼ mile on the Pasir Panjang Road, and were questioned by the occupants. One of them, Mr. D. McGilray, insisted upon knowing what they were doing, saying that his reason for interrogating them was that he was a volunteer. He was immediately shot. His two companions, Mr. E. O. Butterworth and Mr. J. B. Dunn, were then murdered. Private W. H. Leigh (Malay States Volunteer Rifles) was returning on his bicycle to Normanton Camp from leave in the afternoon, and was met and shot by the mutineers. Mr. A. Evans was driving in his motor-car near the guard-room of Alexandra Barracks when he was stopped and murdered. The circumstances in which Captain M. F. A. Maclean (M.S.G.) and Captain P. Boyce (5th Light Infantry) met their deaths are not yet known. It is beyond doubt, however, that they were killed by the mutineers in the afternoon or evening.

GIVING THE ALARM.

The alarm was given from the various points attacked. The necessary orders were issued to the troops, and a message was sent to H.M.S. Cadmus, which landed a party immediately. Wireless telegrams for assistance were sent to French and Japanese cruisers in the vicinity. A telegram asking for military assistance was also sent to the Viceroy of India; and the Chief Secretary, Federated Malay States, and Resident Councillor, Penang, were warned.

The police first heard of the outbreak by a report at Sepoy Lines Station at 4-30 p.m. that a European had been shot at Pasir Panjang. All police stations were instructed to advise all European women and children to go at once to the hotels, and all men to the Central Police Station. Launches were sent to Pasir Panjang to bring in any persons whose retreat by land was cut off. The Sikh Police were concentrated at the Central Station. Armed patrols were sent to the places from which news of firing had been received. The Special Constables, whose names had been taken at the outbreak of war, began to arrive in numbers, and were supplemented by large numbers of men offering their services. Armed parties were sent to guard the hotels, the banks, the telegraph office, and the telephone exchange. Soon after 7 p.m. 150 men of the Johore Military Forces arrived by train.

Martial Law was proclaimed in the Island of Singapore at 6-30 p.m. All Europeans were brought into the centre of the town from the residential area round Tanglin. The women and children were sheltered at Government House, the hotels, and the steamers Nile, Ipoh, Penang, and Recorder, and the men were enrolled, and armed, as Special Constables.

When the mutineers appeared at the Prisoners of War Camp the detachment of the 36th Sikhs which was quartered at Tanglin Barracks was without any means of protecting itself. It had arms but no ammunition. The men therefore retreated to the Botanical Gardens, where they spent the night. They reported themselves at daybreak to the picket at the head of Orchard Road, and were met by Major Thompson, Provost-Marshal, at Tanglin, and marched in under him to Orchard Road Police Station, when they were conveyed in motor-lorries to the Drill Hall. A body of 80 men of the 5th Light Infantry, who had surrendered at Bukit Timah Police Station during the night, was met in the early morning, and brought in to the Drill Hall. There were also a large number of surrenders and captures of small bodies and individuals during the night.

DEFEAT OF THE MUTINEERS.

At 5-15 a.m. on February 16, Lieut.-Colonel C. W. Brownlow, R.A., advanced from Keppel Harbour with a force to relieve the party besieged in Colonel Martin's house. The force consisted of 80 men of H.M.S. Cadmus, 50 men of the Singapore Volunteer Corps, 21 men of the Royal Garrison Artillery, and 25 armed civilians. At 5-30 a.m. the detachment from the Cadmus came under fire, and the Singapore Volunteer Corps advanced in support. The force pushed forward and occupied the barracks. A heavy fire from a higher ridge held up the reserve, until the men of the Cadmus and the Singapore Volunteer Corps moved to the left, and thence attacked the ridge. The mutineers soon gave way, and the force reached Colonel Martin's house without further difficulty. As the force was not in sufficient strength to hold the position against the superior numbers of the mutineers, it retired with the rescued party to Keppel Harbour. The losses were one man killed and five men wounded. The loss inflicted upon the mutineers is not known.

On February 16, the Special Constables, numbering about 200, were detailed for various duties. Later in the day, the guards were strengthened by the addition of 190 Japanese Special Constables raised by the Japanese Consul and supplied with arms by the military authorities. During the night armed motor guards patrolled the outskirts of the town, connecting up the military outposts. All women and children were ordered, as a measure of precaution, to embark on one of the steamers, in which arrangements for their reception had already been made. During the night Lieutenant A. F. Legge (Singapore Volunteer Medical Company), and Gunner J. Barry (R.G.A., 78th Company) were killed, at the Alexandra Police Station.

ALLIED REINFORCEMENTS.

On February 17, the French cruiser Montcalm under Admiral Huguet, arrived at 10-30 a.m. and landed a party of 190 men, with two machine guns.

The native population of Singapore Island was quiet throughout. Chinese, Malays, and Tamils pursued their ordinary vocations, as though nothing unusual were occurring. No crowds collected, and so far from there being any panic, there was amongst the Chinese in particular, all through the town and the country districts, an imperturbability which amounted to unconcern. Any feeling that was shown was that of sympathy with the Government. The natives of Northern India showed no sign of any sympathy with the mutineers.

On February 18, 76 Japanese sailors joined Lieut.-Colonel Brownlow's force, which marched out at 8-30 a.m., with orders to retake Alexandra Barracks. This was done via Russell Hill, without opposition. Six men were captured in the barracks. The Japanese detachment then sent a party to Normanton, where it was fired upon by snipers. It captured 12 men, all followers and hospital patients.

During the day an official announcement was issued from Government House declaring that the situation was completely in hand. The Provost Marshal also notified publicly that part of the residential area of the town was safe for occupation, and arrangements were made for the return of families to their homes in this area.

Late in the evening of February 18 the Russian cruiser Orel arrived, and landed 40 men.

On February 19 the Japanese cruiser Tsushima arrived and landed 75 men.

Instructions were issued for all prisoners of war on parole in the Federated Malay States to be brought into Singapore. A Proclamation under Martial Law, dated February 20, required all Indians of whatever race to report at the police stations for the purpose of obtaining passes for their protection. They were required to satisfy the authorities that they were not soldiers.

On the evening of February 22, 614 men of the 5th Light Infantry were in custody, and 52 were estimated to be killed, wounded, or drowned in the attempt to cross the Johore Straits. On February 23 two men of the 5th Light Infantry who had been found guilty by a summary general Court-martial of mutiny and bearing arms with intent to kill peaceful citizens were executed. It is thought that the majority of the men still at large are seeking to escape capture by throwing away their arms and ammunition, and pretending to be milkmen or cow-keepers. Vigorous search is being made in this district.

This brings the narrative down to February 24. In a subsequent telegram the Governor reported that all but 11 of the mutineers have been accounted for.

THE CANADIAN TROOPS.

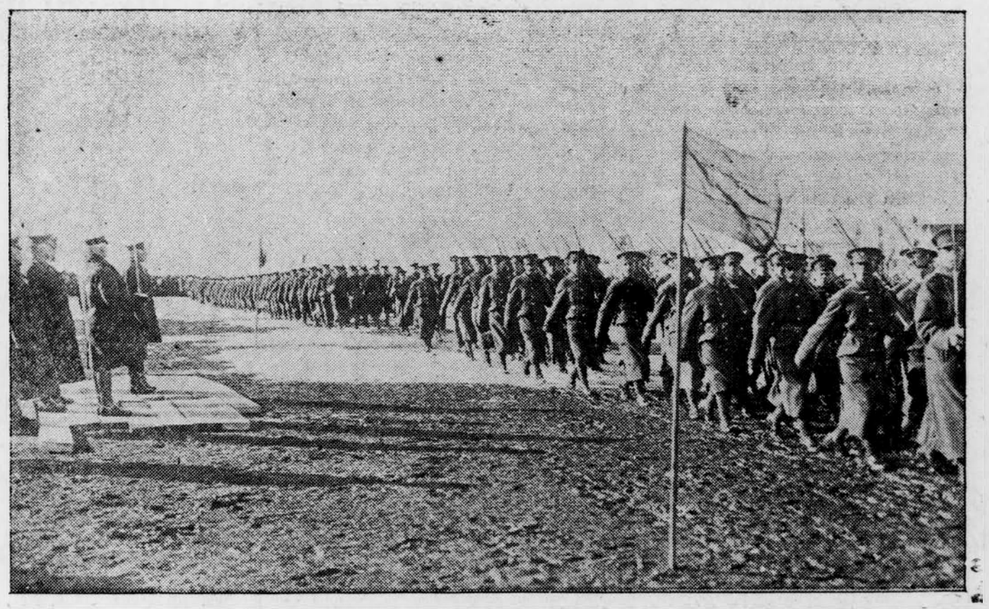

Photo by Underwood War Service.

The Duke of Connaught reviewing the Canadian troops before leaving for the war. The March Past. His Royal Highness taking the salute.

PASSENGERS BY THE MAIL.

The following is the list of passengers who arrived in Bombay on Friday by the Mail steamer s.s. Salsette:—

Phelan, Rev. Bro; Dincen Rev. L; Jewett, Mr. A. C; Thorne, Rev. C. W; Cooper, Mrs. M Macpherson, Mr. W; Mac Swiney, Mr. S; Brooks, Mr. W. H; Holway, Mr. P. S. B; Delohintv, Mr. R; Power, Mr. D. G; Yeo, Mr. F; Minnett, Mrs; Minnett, Mr; Laing, Mrs; Hayhoe, Mr. E. W; Scott, Mrs. D. C; Scott, Miss; Colomb, Mrs; Brown, Mr. P. J; Hunn, Mrs. A; Puri, Mr. C. L; Shepherd, Mr; Roberts, Mr. W. E; Baker, Mr. G. R; Bethell, Capt. L. H; Mizen, Mr. H. A; Mitchell, Mr. G; Himes, Mr. B. J; Roseweare, Mr. F. B; Bromham, Mr. A. C; Baines, Mr. H; Ranking, Mr. R. P; Challen, Mr. B S; Foden, Mr. G. E. H; Pratt, Mr. J; Harrison, Mr. H; Robinson, Mr. H. R; Thomas, Mr. E. W; Rich, Mr. E. P; Hurst, Mr. J. K; Birdwood, Mr. F. T; Brilliant, Mr. L; Wilson, Mr. A. B; Laing, Mr. A. D; Robinson, Mr E. C; Longbottom, Mr. J; Worthington, Mr. A; Mackintosh, Mr. G; Browne, Mr. W. G; Stapylton, Mr. J; Sargeant, Mr. N; Laughton, Mr. J; Hansen, Mr. G. S; Walker, Mr. F. M; Woodhouse, Mr. F; Nadin, Mr. G; Barett, Mr. M. L; Goddard, Mr. E. N; Purves Mr. J. J; Hodgson, Mr. E. F; Anderson, Mr. D. C; Weatherley, Mr. E; Hayne, Mr. M. L; Adams, Mr. R. F; Harafel, Mr. J. C; Mountain, Mr. R. C; Baston, Mr. F. V; Newton King, Mr. R.; Snelling, Mr. H. J; Hawkes, Mr. C. E; Daves, Mr. K. C; Titchmarsh, Mr. R.; Williams, Mr. S.; Glen, Mr. G. F; Chatter Singh, Lt.; Martin Bombrdier; Pocha, D. F. J; Mr. Eduljee Pestonje Pudat.

HOLY CROSS CHURCH, LOWER PAREL.

The titular feast of the Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel, will be held on Sunday next, preceded by Vespers on Saturday evening at 7 p.m. Low Masses at 6 and 8-30 a.m. High Mass at 9-30 a.m. The Mass by His Grace the Arch-Bishop of Damaun with First Communion to the children will be at 7 a.m. The Confirmation service will be at 5-30 p.m. The Foundation-stone ceremony of the New Holy Cross Church near the old church will be performed by His Grace the Arch-Bishop of Damaun at 6-30 p.m.

Kasagra is the most pleasant and effective remedy ever produced for gently and permanently curing bowel torpidity and the many disorders dependent thereon. D 21

LIQUIDATION OF THE CREDIT BANK.

OFFICIAL REPORT TO HIGH COURT.

The Official Liquidator of the Credit Bank of India, Ltd., in liquidation, has submitted to the Chamber Judge his following second report on the liquidation proceedings of the Credit Bank:—

On the 3rd of October 1913 the Credit Bank stopped payment, and the same day a petition was presented for the winding up of the business of the Bank, the final order for winding up of the Bank's affairs being made on the 1st November, 1913.

The Liquidator has, in his first report submitted to his Lordship in March 1914 given an estimate of the approximate assets and liabilities of the Bank. It was then estimated that there would be a deficiency of Rs. 39,07,524-12-5. As the Liquidator proceeded, it was found the deficiency would be much larger. The book debts of Rs. 34,50,521-7-6 which were estimated to realize Rs. 3,32,000 have in spite of all efforts realized so far only a sum if Rs. 2,02,852-11-10. Out of the unpaid capital of Rs. 40,00,000 it was estimated that about Rs. 4,72,000 would be recovered. But so far a sum of Rs. 84,000 only has been recovered from contributories. There was a share capital of Rs. 50,00,000 out of which Rs. 10,00,000 were said to have been subscribed, but really a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs was received, and the remaining 7 lakhs were shown as debit and credit entries by shares allotted to friends and relations of the Manager, who had not actually paid for them. A sum of nearly 30 lakhs was received by the Bank as deposits in various accounts at the Head Office and Branches. Out of this total sum of Rs. 33 lakhs which was the working capital of the Bank nearly three-fourths was advanced by the Manager with the Directors' sanction to his own relations, friends and nominees, and the Official Liquidator now finds that out of this large outstanding of over Rs. 18 lakhs there is no chance of recovering anything at all, as all of them have become insolvents, and nothing could be recovered from them. The only amount which the Liquidator expects to realize is from Karmally Joosab, the claim against whom is to be compromised and from whom about half a lakh of rupees will be realised in all.

As regards the liabilities of the Directors it has been decided in the case of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna that he should be absolved from his liability as Director, on paying Rs. 20,000 besides the amount of Rs. 20,000 due from him as contribution whch he has already paid. As regards Mr. Tyebbhai M. M. Maskati and Sirdar Syed Ali El Edroos, it has been decided that the claim against them be compromised on their each paying Rs. 20,000 being the amount of contribution which is due from them. The Liquidator will thus be able to realize about Rs. 60,000. The claim against Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, Chairman of the Board of Directors, in respect of contribution and liability was settled in January last by his giving up his claim against the Bank for Rs. 98,000. The other three Directors are are Mssrs. Tricumrai Dalpatram, Hiralal Chotalal Shroff and Dr. Gulamhusein Virji Patel. Of these, Mr. Tricumrai became insolvent soon after the failure of the Bank, as the firm of Messrs. G. Mehta and Company dealing in gold and silver ornaments and jewellery were declared insolvent, Tricumrai being a partner therein. The Liquidator proposes to proceed against the other two Directors, namely, Messrs. Hiralal Chotalal and Gulam Hussein Virji Patel, but does not expect to realize much from them.

The Liquidator has also taken out misfeasance summonses against the Auditors of the Bank, and the hearing of the same has been fixed for June next.

A suit was field against Bai Chhoti and others as mentioned in the Liquidator's last report. The Official Liquidator of the Indian Specie Bank was joined as a party to the suit in his own capacity and also as administrator of the estate of the late Mr. Chunilal. The suit has been decided in favour of the Credit Bank. The Court decided that the Official Liquidator of the Indian Specie Bank should hand over to the Credit Bank the securities, namely, the shares and Promissory Note for Rs. 1,50,000 referred to in the plaint, the defendants paying the plainiff's costs. Further costs and directions were reserved. From the securities received from the Liquidator of the Indian Specie Bank, the Liquidator estimates to realize about Rs. 30,000.

After the submission of the last report the liquidator has been able to recover a further sum of Rs. 2,02,852-11-10 from the debtors, and a sum of Rs. 84,210-8 from the contributories of the Bank. The liquidator begs to submit herewith a statement showing the amounts recovered and expenses incurred up to 31st March, 1915. From this his Lordship will see that the total recoveries, etc., come to over 6 lakhs, and the expenses incurred to Rs. 50,628-1-3.

The liquidator begs to mention here that since nearly a year the monthly expenses excluding legal charges come to nearly Rs. 600, against which the liquidator realizes nearly Rs. 1,500 a month as interest on the amount invested in Government Promissory Notes.

In the last report a sum of Rs. 3,34,000 was shown as estimated to be recovered from the debtors of the Bank. Of this, Rs. 2,02,852-11-10 has already been recovered and the balance of nearly Rs. 1,32,000 still remains to be recovered. Its recovery will take some time more. On account of the present financial crisis due to the war, debtors are not able to pay at once the amounts due, and in some cases the liquidator has allowed them to pay by instalments, because he considers that by this concession, though recoveries are delayed, the amounts are expected to be recovered in full.

This principle has also been followed in the case of recoveries to be made from the contributories of the Bank. The Bank had issued 1,00,000 shares, but out of these about 30 thousand shares only were actually taken up by the public and at Rs. 10 being the called capital, Rs. 3,00,000 were obtained on these shares. The remaining 70 thousand shares were allotted to relations and friends of the Manager, and against these large sums of money were advanced to pay the allotment and call money. The liquidator has already mentioned in his last report that out of 40 lakhs of unpaid capital, only about Rs. 4,72,080 were estimated to be realized but he fears that he would hardly be able to recover a fourth. The liquidator has already realized Rs. 84,210-8 from contributories, and he does not expect to realize hereafter more than Rs. 30,000 from them. The majority of the share-holders who have yet to pay their contribution excluding the contribution which the two Directors Sirdar Syed Ali El Edroos and Mr. Maskati may pay, are mofussil residents, in places such as Sind, Madras, Rangoon, Bengal and other palces, and it has been found very difficult to recover the amounts from them without incuring disproportionate costs. Every effort is made to recover as much as possible.

As regards the branches of the Bank there are now only four branches, namely, Karachi, which includes the other two branches Hyderabad and Sukkur in Sind, Rajkot, Bhavnagar and Surat which are not wound up and are kept going. At these some recoveries have still to be made, and for these suits have already been filed. No expenditure is incurred at these branches, but a certain percentage only is allowed on the recoveries made. The liquidator hopes that the work of all the branches will be finished within two or three months more. All other branches have long since been closed. Very great difficulty has been experienced by the liquidator in respect of the branches in native states. The Bank had a sub-branch in the Wadhwan City, and the recoveries of that place yet remain to be made. Negotiations are still in progress, and the Chief Karbhari of the State has now agreed to the liquidator's suggestion that the assets and liabilities of the branch there should be amalgamated with the liquidation in this Court. It is expected that the amounts due there will be realized. The Bank's branch in Navsari in the Baroda State was wound up by the Court at Navsari, and the liquidator could not do anything with the affairs of that branch as all the recoveries were made by the Court at Navsari, and distributed among the creditors there. The liquidator has not been informed by the Navsari Court as to how the liquidation has proceeded, but he understands that the Navsari Creditors have got a fairly good dividend.

The liquidator has already submitted to the Court a list of admitted and disputed creditors of the Bank, and the Court has settled the disputed list. A supplementary list of the creditors who have not submitted their claims, but whose claims appear from the books of the Bank is under preparation, and will be submitted to the Court shortly. The liquidator is unable to find out the addresses of a large number of the creditors whose names are included in the supplementary list. The claims against the Bank of the brokers in regard to the share speculation of the late Manager have been admitted by the Court, and this will increase the liability of the Bank by nearly fourteen lakhs of rupees. As it is not possible to collect more assets, it is expected that creditors will get but a very small dividend.

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LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

APPROVER ON PROGRAMME OF REVOLUTIONARIES.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, May 7.

At the Lahore Special Tribunal yesterday Mula Singh's examination-in-chief came to a close. He gave further details of the Chabba dacoity and explained how they disposed of its proceeds. He mentioned various instances of their efforts to seduce Indian troops at different places, emissaries being sent out for the purpose. They were also joined by some students. Among these were two youths, Khark Singh and Sajjan Singh.

Copies of the "Ghadr Sandesa" were produced and identified by witness. One of these issues opened with a seditious poem. These issues were printed on lithograph machines purchased for the purpose. A fat Bengali had said that the "Ghadr Sandesa" handbills were printed in Gurmukhi and that more would be printed in Hindi and Urdu after which they would be freely distributed in the army and among the people.

The approver identified several articles—a long knife, pistol, revolvers, clothes, flags, ornaments, etc.

Nidhan Singh gave witness Rs. 1,000 which were the proceeds of a dacoity towards the Malwa side. On some other occasions they had failed in attempts to commit dacoities for some reason or other. The fat Bengali eventually came to Lahore. At an important gathering of the party he said that as troops were to go to Europe on 1st March, 1915, a revolt should be raised before that date. The 21st of February was therefore fixed as the date of the rising and this decision was the result of the formal consultation of the party. They also decided to prepare a national flag like one they had in the Yugantar Ashram in America. The flag was to be made of three colours—yellow to represent the Khalsa, red to represent Hindus and blue to represent the Mussalmans. (A flag was produced in court). The Bengali undertook to try and arrange for the co-operation of troops in the Eastern Punjab and asked witness to arrange for the western districts of the province. Their idea was that as they would start a revolution and resort to guerilla warfare the work of forming a new government would be taken up by other and abler heads among their fellow countrymen later on. The members of their party went to different parts of the country to collect arms.

After giving some further details of the activities of the conspirators and preparations which they were still making to start a revolution he recounted the circumstances of his arrest at Amritsar on 13th February 1915, at 3 p.m.

This closed the second approver's statement.

Before his cross-examination Amar Singh, the first approver, was brought in and a translation his statement in Punjabi was read out to the two fresh arrivals, Nihan Singh and Rur Singh, by Muhammad Fazlurrahman, reader of the court.

The Commissioners then adjourned for lunch.

This Splendid Whisky is popular because Consumers have found it to be better than many of the much-advertised brands, **but more moderate in price.** Test it for yourself, and abide by the result.

BEWARE OF INFERIOR IMITATIONS.

Constipation produces more suffering than any other malady to which the human system is liable. The sure cure for it is Kasagra. Pleasant and perfect. D 95

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce balloting for a representative to the Legislative Council and a Trustee of the Port of Bombay.

P J. Hindu Gymkhana, Annual Meeting, 4-30 p.m.

MONDAY, MAY 10.

Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, Annual Meeting, Esplanade Road, 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, balloting for representatives to Legislative Council and Bombay Port Trust, closes at 4 p.m.

THURSDAY, MAY 13.

High Court Vacation Sitting, 11-30 a.m.
Bombay Central Co-operative Bank Ltd. Apollo Stret, 1-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 p.m., at the Gaiety; special benefit performance in aid of the Naval Branch of Bombay Women's War Fund, at 10 p.m., at Edwards Theatre. Opening debut of Sisters Castelle (Tangorists) and Mdlle. Bartelle, lady juggler.

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 6 to 8, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.

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Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

MORRIS—At Fort St. George, Madras, on the 25th April, the wife of Capt. G. H. J. G. Morris, R.E., of a son.

MDIE—At Bhatpara House, Kankinarrah, on the 29th April, to Mr. and Mrs. D. Mudie, a son.

URMSON—On 26th April, at Gauhati, Assam the wife of W. B. Urmson, of a son.

WEIR—On April 30th to Mr. and Mrs. P. weir, Karachi, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

FLETCHER—ROBERT—On Saturday, May 1st, by the Ven'ble Archdecon of Calcutta Rev. K. M. Firminger, at St. John's Church, Percy John Fletcher, of 19, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, and Surrey, England, to Eva Robert, of Charente, Cognac, France.

DEATHS.

BLANC—On the morning of the 26th April, at the Station Hospital, Banikhet, U. P., Walter Frayne Blanc ("Billy."), aged 51 years, Agent, Meakin's Brewery after a painful but bravely borne illness. Deeply mourned by his many friends.

KELLY—On 25th April, at Rewari B. B. & C. I. Ry., Lettitia Mary, of heart failure. Deeply mourned by husband son and daughter.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL P. R. CADELL, C.I.E., COMMANDDING.

May, 8.

116. Bayonet Fighting.—Companies will parade for instruction in Bayonet Fighting as follows:—

Mondays.—"G' Coy. All N. C. Officers and No. I and II Sections at Bombay Gymkhana at 7-30 a.m.
"Sections 3 and 4 will parade at the same time to draw their rifles and receive instructions,"
N. C. Officers of "A", "C", "E", and "F" Coys. at Head-Quarters at 6 pm.

Tuesday.—N. C. Officers of "B" Coy. at Head-Quarters at 7-15 a.m.
Members of "G" Coy. living at Andheri and Pali Hill at Head-Quarters at 6 p.m.

Thursdays.—"G" Coy. all N. C. Officers and I and II Sections at Bombay Gymkhana at 7-15 am.m.
N. C. Officers of "A", "C", "E" and "F" Coys. at Head-Quarters at 6 p.m.

Fridays.—N. C. Officers of "B" Coy. at Head-Quarters at 7-15 a.m.

148. Parades.—"C" Company—Recruits will parade at Head-Quarters every day except Saturdays at 6-15 p.m., sharp. Signalling Class, Mondays and Thursdays at Head-Quarters at 6-15 p.m., sharp.

(Sd). N. B. KINNEAR, 2nd Lieut.
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

CORPS ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES V.D., COMMANDING B. V. A.

COLABA, May 7.

632—DUTIES.

For week ending 15th instant:—Orderly Sergeants:—

No. 1 Company, Sgt. C. B. Banks.
No. 2 Company. ,, H. T. Bink.

633—PARADES.

No. 1 Company:—Parade at Apollo Bunder at 6-30 a.m. on Thursday 13th and proceed to Oyster Rock for 6-inch B. L. Gym- and Battery Drill.

No. 2 Company:—Parade at Colaba at 7 a.m., on Thursday 13th for 7-5 inch Gun and Battery Dril at Colaba North.

The H. P. F. Class Parade at Colaba at 7 a. m., daily under Sgt. Stubbs.

634—MEETINGS.

There will be an Officers' meeting at the Corps Orderley Room Colaba, at 8 a.m., on Monday 10th instant. All Officers must attend.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM, Capt., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

By kind permission of Lieut-Col. A. C. Owen, V.D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, will play selections of music under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcot at Victoria Gardens this evening, commencing at 6 with admission fee.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel C. P. Baldock and Officers the Band of the 108th Infantry will play this evening a selection of music at the Bombay Gymkhana beginning at 6.

BAND AT BANDRA.

The Imperial Band will play a selection of music at the Bandra Lands End to-morrow commencing at 6-15 p.m., (S. T.) under the direction of Mr. D. C. Menezes, Band Master.

BAND AT OMMERCIAL GYMKHANA

By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner V .D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchel Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

March—"Per Asperaet Astra" .....Urbach
Overture—"Le Domino Noir" .....Auber
Valse—"Phryne" .....P. de Zulueta
Selection of—"Leslie Stuarts Songs" arr by Allan.
Song—"I want some Loving" .....Styler
Selection of Scotch Melodies—"The Thistle" .....Myddleton
Patrol—"The Coons' " .....Lotter.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

The annual general meeting of the Society will be held at the Institute on Friday, the 21st May, at 6 p.m.

MARWARI SAMMELAN.

Under the auspices of the above Sammelan Mr. M. N. Pandit will deliver a lecture on "Civilization, past and present," in Hindustani, in the premises of the Marwari Hindi Library to-morrow at 2 p.m., (S. T.).

INDIAN GUILD OF SCIENCE.

Mr. Yadnarayan Aiyar, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Mysore State, will deliver this evening at 6, a lecture on "Agricultural Development in Mysore" at the Prarthana Samaj Hall, under the auspices of the Indian Guild of Science and Technology.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the above Association, Mr. Manilal C. Parekh will conduct a class for the study of Emerson's Essays this evening at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises of the Association, Amroli House, Girgaum Back Road. It is open to the public.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

The 24th White Lotus Day falling to-day will be celebrated by the Theosophical Lodges, at 6 p.m., (S. T.), at the Blavatsky Lodge Fort, a public meeting will be held presided over by Mr. Jehangir Sorabji, when Mr. P. K. Telang Mr. C. S. Trilokekar, and Dr. Irach J. Taraporwalla, will deliver short address followed by devotional songs and music appropriate to the occasion. Mr. Jehangir will speak on "The Trend of Human Thought before and after the Theosophical Society."

THEFT IN A MILL.

A bundle of cloth was found lying in a sweepers' lane off Haines Road on Thursday and was subsequently identified as belonging to the Bradbury Mill. An inventory of the stock in the godown was taken, when it was ascertained that 401 pieces of "dhotars," shirting cloth, etc., of the collective value of Rs. 1,577, had been stolen from the folding department of the mill during the last three months. Entrance appeared to have been effected through one of the windows of the godown, which opens on the Haines Road side of the mill premises.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS

Six attacks and four deaths from plague, occurred in Bombay on Thursday, out of a total mortality of 82 from all causes. The total mortality on the corresponding day of 1914 was 136, and in 1913 it was 115. The six plague attacks occurred one each in the following six sections:—Kumbharwada, Mahalaxmi, Mazagon, Mandvi, Worli and Middle and Lower Colaba. No cases of either small-pox or cholera were reported during the day. The total number of rats caught was 2,167, out of which 5 were found to be plague-stricken. A Ward contributed 7 of these latter. B Ward 29. C Ward 9. D Ward 2, E Ward 4, F and G Wards nil.

LATE SYED ALI KHAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, May 7.

The death took place this morning of Nawab Syed Ali Khan, head of the family of Nawabs of Gwatoli, and grandson of Agha Mir, a prime minister of Oudh before the Mutiny, who settled in Cawnpore after leaving Lucknow. The deceased Nawab was fifty five years old and succumbed to an attack of paralysis which he had on Tuesday night. He was getting a wasika of about two thousand rupees monthly from the Government.

Millions use Zymole Trokeys for that disagreeable tickling in the throat, which accompanies a cough. They are soothing in action and pleasant in taste.

29

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

PROSECUTION OF A TINDAL.

A POINT OF LAW.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. J. M. Schneider of the Port Officers' Staff charged Vithoo Siva, a tindal, with disobeying the orders of the Port Officer. Mr. K. F. Nariman defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused was found sailing his prow between sunset and sunrise on the 26th ultimo.

The defence was that the accused did not know that a rule had been issued prohibiting vessels from sailing in the harbour between sunset and sunrise.

Mr. Schmeider stated the rule had been published in all the papers, "batakis" had been beaten, and notices in English had been posted at bunders and other places. Besides when a "tindal" came to him for a pass he informed him of the rule. He, however, could not say whether he had informed the accused of it or not.

Cross-examined by Mr. Nariman, Mr. Schneider said there was another chief "tindal" of the prow and he might have informed him of the rule.

Two points of law were then raised, namely whether the Port Officer had the authority to issue such an order and whether personal knowledge on the part of the accused was essential. It was argued that general knowledge by notification was not sufficient. Mr. Nariman quoted authorities to show that personal knowledge was essential.

The Magistrate held that the Port Officer had the authority to issue such an order but personal knowledge of a rule on the part of the accused was essential. There was no evidence to show that the accused knew personally of it and he was acquitted.

The accused was then charged with sailing without regulation lights. He pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 15.

CHARGE OF GIVING FALSE EVIDENCE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector E. E. Morris of the Criminal Investigation Department charged Heeralal Dheerjung, Sunder Narayan and Beni Konee with giving false evidence, using as genuine a forged document and abetment. Mr. Mistry, Mr. Kapadia and Mr. Vesavewala defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that one Dwarka Jingoon filed a suit in the Small Causes Court against the accused Heeralal, his late master, for wages and applied for permission to sue as a pauper on the 16th ultimo. The matter came on for hearing before Mr. F. Spencer, Registrar of the Small Causes Court, when Heeralal produced a receipt purporting to have been passed by Dwarka and witnessed by Sunder and one Ramprasad Durga, acknowledging the receipt of Rs. 14. In his statement before the Registrar, the first accused stated inter alia that he paid Dwarka Rs. 14 when he got the receipt, the at he paid him on the 11th April near the Post Office, that Sunder and Ramprasad were with him at the time, and that they witnessed the receipt and the payment was made in their presence. Sunder, supporting the first accused's statement before the Registrar, said he saw Heeralal paying Rs. 14 to Dwarka at Heeralal's shop at Madanpura and that Dwarka wrote the receipt with his own hand and signed it and that he (Sunder) witnessed it.

Dwarka repudiated the signature as a forgery. The prosecution further alleged that subsequently it was found that the receipt was a forgery and was prepared or got prepared by the third accused, a resident of Madanpura. The prosecution was then sanctioned by the Registrar.

The further hearing was adjourned.

ALLEGED CHEATING

ANOTHER CHARGE AGAINST POONA MILL AGENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, May 7.

Another charge of cheating with respect to Rs. 70,000 worth of cotton was preferred to-day before the City Magistrate by Dayaram Surajmal, of Matore, against Rao Bahadur Ramnarayan Amerchand and Sett Chatturbhuj Balmokand, Agents, Poona Cotton and Silk Mill.

The complainants say that they were given six hundis totalling Rs. 27,500 on Hindumal Balmokand in payment of cotton consignments. These hundis were all dishonoured when presented for payment between the 17th and 27th April. The complainants allege that the accused knew at the time that the hundis would not be paid but still obtained possession of goods.

WHEAT EXPORTS

PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

In connection with the scheme for the control of wheat exports the Government of India announce that on and from 8th May the maximum price f.o.b. at Calcutta at or below which purchases of wheat will be effected on their behalf by the firms selected to act as their agents will be Rs. 4-11-9 per maund for club No. 2 wheat. The maximum rate f.o.b. Karachi and Bombay for white Karachi wheat will be Rs. 4-14-9 per maund on and from 8th May. The above prices are subject to further reductions at a later date.

THE APOLLO BUNDER INCIDENT.

MOTOR CYCLIST FINED RS. 20.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Guider charged Merwanji R. B. Jijibhoy with rash and negligent driving and with failing to report an accident to the Police. Mr. Blunt of Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe, solicitors, defended the accused.

This was the incident of the case in which Mr. Dadabhoy R. B. Jijibhoy and others are charged with assaulting a Police sepoy was an off-shoot.

Yusufkhan Mahomedkhan, Police Constable No. 2038 A., examined by Mr. Guider, said he was on duty near the Royal Yacht Club about 7 p.m. on the 27th instant. The accused on a motor cycle came up very fast from the side of the Green's Restaurant and ran into a private victoria which was standing by the side of the footpath near the club. The cycle was driven on the wrong side of the road and ran into the carriage with great force with the result that the latter was badly damaged, and its mudguard bent. The cycle was not damaged. The coachman told him his sahib was in the Yacht Club and he sent for him. The sahib came out and had a conversation with the accused. The latter refused to give witness his name or the number of the cycle. Another Policeman then came up. A crowd had collected there, including about ten or twelve Parsis who told witness not to detain the accused and to let him go. Two of them then started assaulting witness and the accused ran away on his cycle.

Cross-examined by Mr. Blunt, the witness said the mud-guard of the carriage was very much bent but not broken. The cycle was not damaged.

Mr. Blunt: If the motor cycle had been going very fast it would have done a lot of damage to the gharry?

Witness: No.

Do you know the weight of a side car —No. I do not know.

The accused in his statement said he was not going very fast. When he was taking a turn his car bumped and threw him on to the wrong side of the road. Practically he was on the right side of the road. He was not asked to give his name nor was he prevented from leaving the place. On Mr. Cherry coming out of the Yacht Club he had a talk with him and gave him his name and the number of his cycle. The Police sepoy wanted to take him (the accused) to the Police Station but he told him he had hurt nobody and should therefore be allowed to go away after he had given his name and the number of his cycle. The sepoy kept quiet and did not ask for his name or place of residence and he (the accused) then went away on his cycle.

Krishna Dulaji, Police sepoy No. 1,616 was examined as a defence witness. He said he went to call Mr. Cherry, who gave him his name as well as that of the accused. He identified the card, containing the names.

Mr. Blunt, addressing the Court, said his client was under no obligation to go to the Police Station. The rule was that if the Police had asked the accused for his name and address he was bound to give them. The place was swarming with Policemen but nobody asked him for his name. He gave his name to Mr. Cherry and thought that was all that he was required to do. If an offence was committed it was only a technical one. As regarded driving in a rash manner, it was the result of a pure accident. The side car was unoccupied at the time and a motor cycle with a vacant side car was apt to bump.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to a fine of Rs. 5 on the first and Rs. 15 on the second charge.

POTATO PROBLEM IN GERMANY.

REWARDS FOR ECONOMY.

According to the Berlin correspondent of the "Frankfurter Zeitung," the German Government is, with much reluctance, coming to the conclusion that it will be necessary to seize all stocks of potatoes. and to deal with them in the same way as with the supplies of corn and flour. The attempt to induce the growers voluntarily to put their stocks upon the market is admitted to have been a failure in most parts of the country, and potatoes are not only very dear but very scarce. Professor Eltzbacher publishes and interesting article on the new regulations for the baking of bread, which, in order to save potatoes, permit the use of "flour" made from beans, peas, rice, sago, and other substances, for mixture with rye. He says that the constant invention of substitutes is really only self-deception and he likens the process to that of mending a hole in one sleeve of a coat by tearing a piece out of the othe rsleeve. He observes that the only real remedy for scarcity is to consume less.

At Bochum the municipal authorities are offering rewards for economy in the shape of small sums in cash for any bread tickets that are returned unused. The money thus saved goes to a fund for feeding the families of men at the war.

Next time you have a disagreeable cough. don't let it wear you out, Get a box of Zymole Trokeys, they loosen the cough and stop the irritation.

27

Baby cut teeth without trouble.

A London Mother's Happy Experience of Woodward's Gripe Water.

11a, Midmoor Road, Haverhill Road, Balham.

Messrs. W. WOODWARD, LTD. 12*th October*, 1914.

I feel I must write and tell you what a splendid thing Woodward's Gripe Water is, having given it my boy, who is now five, through all his teething. I did not have the slightest trouble, and it has made him a fine healthy boy. I am now giving it to my little girl, who is five months old, and has cut two teeth without the slightest trouble. I might also tell you from birth she suffered with constipation and sickness, but I have given her Woodward's Gripe Water from three weeks old, and she is now a bonnie baby, and does not suffer from either. I have also recommended it to a lot of mothers and they have found the same benefits as I have. You can make what use you like of this.—I remain, yours respectfully (Mrs.) F. SPENCER.

WOODWARD'S GRIPE WATER

A perfectly safe and sure remedy containing no preparation of Morphia, Opium, or other harmful drug, and having behind it a long record of Medical Approval.

WOODWARD'S GRIPE WATER is a remedy of Peculiar Value for Ailments of British Babies born in India and the Tropics.

English Price, 1/1½. Registered Trade Mark—"GRIPE WATER."

WHAT CAN I DO FOR MY HAIRS

That's the all important question to every one. Is your hair getting thin? Is it getting grey? Is it getting brash, coarse and harsh to comb or dress? Does dandruff trouble you? All these troubles will be at an end by using a bottle of

KAMINIA OIL.

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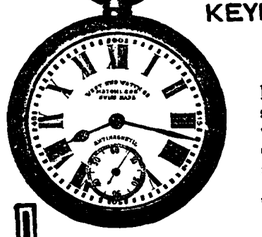

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, May 8, 1915.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

The long silence which the cables have preserved regarding the progress of the Chino-Japanese crisis is broken in startling fashion by the telegrams which came to hand late last night announcing that matters have reached what may be termed the penultimate stage. It appears that China has refused the modified Japanese demands and the maximum concessions she is prepared to make are not acceptable in Tokio. As a result not only has Japan withdrawn her offer to restore Kiaochao, but she is about to launch an ultimatum accompanied by significant military preparations and an Imperial Edict. That looks like war.

No one knows exactly what has been going on at Pekin for the past month or two, though it has been pretty generally appreciated that the Germans have been intriguing to their utmost capacity to stir up trouble between China and Japan, in order to introduce, if possible, the element of distrust between us and our Ally in the Far East. So much, however, has been made clear, that Japan peremptorily asked for a settlement of a number of questions which had previously been shelved for the time being, chiefly referring to financial rights, railway concessions, mining claims, etc. China was of opinion that according to international law this demand was an encroachment on her rights as an independent Sovereign Power and her obligations to other nations. The unusual procedure was adopted of presenting the Note direct to the President, and the Japanese Minister in addition to demanding an early reply, intimated that the terms should be kept an absolute secret and not communicated to any other Foreign Power. This exceptional procedure on the part of the Japanese Minister in not negotiating with the Chinese Foreign Office, the head of which was, Sun Pao Ki, was attributable to the latter having strong pro-German leanings. He was, however, replaced by Lu Ching Hsiang, and the negotiations were subsequently conducted by his Vice-Minister, Tsao Zu Leen, who was educated in Japan and is conversant with the language. It is not yet known in detail what are the demands, but it was well-known, that, from the Chinese point of view, they were considered to be sufficiently unreasonable to make them impossible. An idea prevailed that Japan, being aware England, would probably take exception to some of the demands as prejudicial to her interests, took advantage of the existing situation to press them home. The Japanese are said to have made no secret of having the support of Sir Edward Grey, to some extent, with regard to the demands made, but there is no direct evidence to favour this view. In fact the whole situation remains for the present shrouded in some mystery, and there are strong reasons for presuming that owing to its extreme delicacy, much of the news which has been telegraphed home has been suppressed by the Censor, so as to avoid the possibility of the enemy turning it to account for the purpose of causing trouble between ourselves and our Allies. One can quite appreciate the diplomatic value of such a policy at a time like the present and its honesty of purpose, but there are two sides to a question. It is fairly well-known that Japan has her Press very well in hand, and, if such precautions are necessary with regard to Great Britain and her Dominions, it seems remarkable that British policy in China should be freely criticised in the reputable Japanese papers. And a number of articles appeared in which it was affirmed that Japan would not rest satisfied until she had China completely under her control for her own purposes. Whatever may or may not happen, we may rest assured that Japan will respect her treaty obligations with Great Britain in their entirety without any diplomatic shuffling, more especially, when at a serious juncture in the world's history like the present, her very existence as a Power in the Far East is largely dependent on her alliance with Great Britain.

There is reason to believe,—though one can be certain of nothing, so much secrecy has been observed,—that the Japanese Government have proceeded to a large extent in consultation with Great Britain and have communicated to Sir Edward Grey all the steps they proposed to take, before taking them. There has also been some discussion with the United States, and, it may be assumed that the second "modified" note presented by Japan was based on the advice tendered by the British Foreign Minister, and the indications given by President Wilson as to the particular limit, the overstepping of which would bring the United States on the scene as the ally of China. How far all these speculations may be founded on fact, it is impossible to say. But it is, at least, reasonable to assume that Japan, firstly, would not take a step that might prove an embarassment to the Allies; and secondly, that she would not needlessly incur the hostility of the United States. Left to herself, of course, there can be no doubt of her ability to impose her will upon China, swiftly and sharply.

SECRET DIPLOMACY.

Though Lord Haldane's utterances in the United States cannot be regarded exactly as diplomatic revelations,—for the Lord Chancellor was remarkably reticent on certain crucial points, particularly with reference to the conversations following on the Morocco affair, yet they form interesting sidelights on the conduct of modern diplomacy and only serve to accentuate the idea, now happily spreading, that the *modus operandi* of the chancelleries is not consistent with the demands of democracy. The undesirable results of underground policies were never more strongly exposed than when in the first days of August the British Empire found itself suddenly drawn into a maelstrom for which the people were absolutely unprepared and of which they had not the faintest premonition. Indeed, it was a common theme that never during the last two decades had our relations with the German Empire been better than at the time of the Balkan War and after, up to August, 1914. The German Government was said to have paid the Court of St. James a graceful and acceptable compliment in the despatch of Prince Carl Lichnowsky as its representative in England. The amiable Prince fulfilled all the expectations of his numerous admirers, both in his own country and that to which he was accredited. But, and here again enters the sinister influence of secret diplomacy, the German Ambassador was absolutely ignorant of the course which Berlin intended to pursue and he left London an astounded, baffled and in his own words,—"a ruined man."

Lord Haldane prophesies that with this war secret diplomacy must pass. This is a glorious piece of optimism worthy to rank with that other,—of this being the last war. Long after the heroes of Neuve Chapelle and Mons have turned to dust wars will break out and secret diplomacy pursue its evil way. All that we can hope is that in the case of Britain, at any rate, her ministers, who bear responsibility to the democracy, in a greater measure than is in vogue on the Continent, will no longer withhold from the people the information which so closely affects their vital interests and is, as it was in this case, a matter of life and death. At the time when Lord Haldane visited Berlin conjecture was rife as to the exact nature of the mission on which he had been sent. As usual the Government tried to throw dust in the eyes of the public by suggesting that Lord Haldane was visiting Germany at the Kaiser's invitation; that there he would no doubt discuss certain points with the Ministers of the Wilhelmstrasse, *plus* some further nonsense about Lord Haldane's German University education which might be of assistance in drawing the two nations closer together. All this in the light of what we know to-day was a case of circumventing the truth, or it was a quarter of the truth. The modern taxpayer wants the whole truth and nothing less. Lord Haldane's visit to Germany was one of the most important missions of our times. It enabled the two Governments through the person of a versatile and cultured statesman outside the ordinary circle of diplomacy, and therefore of a freer mind, to discuss those very vital questions, disagreement on which ignited the spark on August 4.

It is startling to reflect that our Government was under the impression for years that the neutrality of Belgium would be violated by Germany should need arise, and that in spite of the thrills over Morocco, never once was this impression conveyed to a responsible democracy until the violation had actually taken place. During the interval between the conversations between the British Military Attache at Brussels and the Belgian Minister and the declaration of war, a certain section in England had steadfastly pursued their patriotic policy in the form of an agitation for National Defence. The pathetic figure of Lord Roberts was a rallying point for the militant few and the warning of the late veteran rang through his country year after year only to be ignored alike by rulers and citizens. If the democracy had known what the Cabinet knew,—would they have ignored Lord Roberts' voice, or permitted any Government to hold office, save on the condition that it pursued a policy of defence consistent with the national danger? No sane person can have any doubts on such a question. Secret diplomacy is not an appanage of Democracy,—it is the relic of a lesser if more romantic age and it must go the way of relics. The country expects its Ministers to be patriots. It is a poor form of patriotism which keeps a nation in ignorance of its dangers. It is difficult to believe that this war would ever have occurred if the cards had been on the table for the British people to see for themselves.

Notes of the Day.

Neuve Chapelle.

A perusal of the full text of Sir John French's despatch on the battle of Neuve Chapelle seems to us to remove all ground for the criticisms of the military expediency of the operation initiated by the British Commander on March 10th, criticisms which have not been altogether silenced by the publication of the dispatch. It is urged by the critics that risks so great ought not to have been undertaken and that losses so great should not have been incurred, save for a capital object, such as the definite breaking of the German line in Flanders. It is true that the casualties were heavy,—500 officers and 12,811 men, about one-tenth of the whole British loss in the war,—and that the price was a heavy one to pay. It is clear, however, in the first place that nothing will ever be gained by the Allies in this war, if Commanders stop to consider what will be the extent of their losses if a certain operation is undertaken. That is not a sound military principle. The only considerations in undertaking an operation are, (1) whether the chances of achieving the object aimed at are good enough to justify it, or (2) whether, in any case, you can hurt the enemy.

The Gains worth the Losses.

Now in the Neuve Chapelle affair, it is true that the full object was not achieved owing to various mishaps in the later stages of the battle, and the descent of the fog which precluded aerial observation, and, together with the cutting of the telephone wires, rendered the British artillery a danger to our own infantry. But so much was achieved in the earlier stages as to make the result in the end a gain of the most valuable character to the Allies. Positions which had been lost in November last were re-taken, new ground secured and the line advanced, and, what is of great importance, a very much greater loss in men inflicted on the enemy than was suffered by ourselves. Sir John French asserts that the actual material gain was in reasonable proportion to the number of lives sacrificed. And it is clear that he is right. What many people fail to take into account is that the assumption of the offensive necessarily involves a greater loss than the mere holding of a defensive position. The public must be prepared for much heavier losses in the future than the British troops have suffered in the past. We trust that they may not be borne, and much depends on the tenacity of the German defence. But we must be prepared for them.

Sir John French's Criticisms.

Sir John French's dispatch is a masterpiece of exposition and simple but clear phraseology, and his story of the gallantry of the troops and general skill of the commanders is one of the most stirring in the military history of the Empire. It is not the less so because he does not attempt to pass over faults or to minimise failure where it occurred. Some of the failures in the battle, of course, could not have been helped; others could. It was not the fault of the Middlesex Regiment and the Scottish Rifles that they were brought up short by wire entanglements, the existence of which was due to inadequate artillery preparation at that particular point, and suffered heavy losses. Certain commanders are censured for neglecting to observe orders clearly expressed. There was a delay of four-and-a-half hours owing to the necessity for reorganising the advance. "I am of opinion" says Sir John French "that this delay would not have occurred had the clearly expressed order of the General Officer Commanding First Army been more carefully observed. The difficulties above enumerated might have been overcome at an earlier period of the day if the General Officer Commanding 4th Corps had been able to bring his reserve brigades more speedily into action." After the first day, nothing but the weather prevented the final success of the operations. But much had been gained morally and actually, and a loss was inflicted on the enemy in excess of that of our own.

Germany's Peace Terms.

The mail papers publish telegrams from the neutral countries indicating that another campaign has been started by the German diplomatists with a view to reviving speculations regarding peace. The various "inspired" statements as to the terms Germany would accept do not agree, but that, of course, does not, matter, since the object is to test the state of the atmosphere with a variety of *ballons d'essai*. Thus the Chicago "Tribune" says Germany would be prepared to return to the *status quo ante bellum*, including the restoration of Belgian without an indemnity, and the purchase of the Belgian Congo by Germany. That is put forward as an authoritative statement of Germany's attitude. It does not tally, however, with the equally authoritative statement made by the talkative Herr Dernburg in an interview in the "New York Press" Belgium, says Dernburg, cannot be given up "because it is the natural foreland of the German Empire and "has been conquered with an untold sacrifice of blood and treasure."

Enemy Property in England.

Under the Trading with the Enemy Act all the property of enemy subjects in England was placed in the custody of Mr. C. T. Stewart, the Public Trustee, whose annual report has just been issued. From this it appears, according to "Truth," that there has been registered property held on behalf of enemies to the amount of £54,000,000; enemy capital in partnerships, £1,600,000; and enemy capital in companies, £29,000,000. Viewed alone these seem to be colossal amounts, but they are reduced to their proper significance if, for example, it is borne in mind that the total paid-up capital of English companies is upwards of £2,531,947,000.

Free Primary Education in Sachin.

While offering our felicitations to his Highness the Nawab of Sachin on the celebration of the jubilee of his enlightened reign, we may also congratulate him on the boon conferred by him on his subjects on the auspicious day, by the making of primary education free throughout the State. Though Sachin is a comparatively small State, the moral effect of his Highness' enlightened educational policy will be of a far-reaching character, at least among the numerous little States in Gajarat and Kathiawar, who will be persuaded, we hope, in course of time to follow in its footsteps. We know how the example of a premier State like Baroda, which was the first to render primary education free in the State, has affected some of the sister States in India, notably Mysore, Kapurthala and Gondal. The step taken by Sachin should quicken the movement on this side of India. Though the wheels of the Government in India move slowly in this direction, it is some consolation to see free primary education making headway steadily in the Native States.

The Education Membership.

An "Indian administrator of wide experience" expresses his views in the columns of a contemporary, on the discussion which has centred on the recent and pending changes in the constitution of the Imperial Executive Council. It is generally understood that when Sir Harcourt Butler goes to Burma in September next, the Educational portfolio will go to the Indian Member who will enter the Council on the retirement of Sir Ali Imam. Under these circumstances we should have thought that any discussion as to the merits of such an appointment was unnecessary. The "Indian administrator of wide experience," indeed admits that the idea that a native of the land would be the most suitable person in charge of the education of the people is a sound one in principal. More than this, he recognises the various, overwhelming advantages which an Indian of the required qualification,—and according to him there are many such Indians,—possesses over a non-Indian official. But, says he, no Indian should be selected for the post, for India not being one homogeneous nation, the Indian Member may not be above all communal tendencies as a non-Indian official can admittedly be believed to be! Moreover, "the educational policy should be a constant and consistent policy,—a policy that should go on progressing on lines once settled till modifications are necessitated by the innate needs of the system as opposed to the *personal* proclivities of the officer in charge. This condition, as we are situated at present, can only be fulfilled by a non-communal and therefore a non-Indian holding the Educational portfolio." All these arguments are strangely familiar and our only surprise is that these views should be expressed by an "Indian administrator of experience." Comment is superfluous. Curiously enough, however, the writer himself unconsciously gives an answer to his arguments in his "theory about appointments to Memberships of Council in India and in England,—that the portfolios should not decide the selection of their holders, but rather the man should decide his portfolio." Surely, if, as "Indian administrator" himself rightly admits, "there are (Indian) educationists who would beat the ablest of the I.C.S. class," there can be no reason why the Educational portfolio should not go to an Indian.

Fame and Death.

By A. Stodart Walker, in the "Saturday Review."

I thought my boy was just a ray of light,
A sunbeam where I trod,
A careless imp, a gay, illusive sprite,
His feet with rapture shod;
Until he went for country and for right
And fought his way to God.

No high ambition leapt within his breast;
He laughed at thought of fame;
He merely tried to do his very best;
He had to play the game;
And when the game was duty's stern behest,
He played and found a name.

His words were few, "Of course I'll have to go",
I could not say him nay;
A heart as light as his could never know
The anguish of that day;
He seemed to run to meet the cruel foe,
Just as he ran to play.

Methinks Death plucked him as a dainty flower,
Fit for his bride so fair;
And seeking Fame within her sacred bower,
He twined it in her hair,
And in return Fame gave to Death as dower,
A smile so debonair,

And so I dare not grudge the gift he gave,
Who earned such joy as this;
When sorrow breaketh o'er me like a wave,
This be the mother's bliss,
That when they laid him in a soldier's grave
Fame gave to Death a kiss.

The Bombay Chronicle.

LITERARY SUPPLEMENT—PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

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*THE IRONY OF FATE.**

A NEW BOOK ON TURKEY.

The end of the Balkan war revived sympathetic European interest of a non-political kind in Turkey which had died a sudden death in 1898. This, mayhap, was due to the dramatic atmosphere which had come to envelope a once puissant Empire in a pall of tragedy and disaster or perhaps it was the anguish-laden appeal of Pierre Loti (in "Turquie Agonisante") who has such a tremendous cosmopolitan following, that suddenly drew towards the tottering people of the Ottoman Empire the attention of no small number of well-known writers. Some of their books only just published were begun two or three years ago, and it is a strange irony of fate that, when these pages eloquent with optimism finally appear before the public, the object of their eulogy or criticism should be numbered among the King's enemies. Among them the place of honour must be accorded to Miss Grace Ellison's latest work on the subject she loves and understands so well. Two years ago there were not signs wanting of the possibility of Ottoman regeneration, and in no part of society were the portents more propitious than in the sudden awakening of Turkish women. The feminist movement is an expression which the deluded exploits of a certain section in England has somewhat besmirched, but there was no such a blot on it as far as Ottoman women were concerned. Their awakening did not consist in clamouring for their so-called rights, but in their passionate appeal to be permitted to render some service to the Fatherland in the midst of the disasters which encompassed it. The rational spirit in which the Sultan's Government regarded the question augured well for the future and led many to arrive at the hasty conclusion that the Young Turks were not quite so mad as they seemed.

The feminist movement in Turkey has been a co-operative work,—in which the men have joined with extraordinary vehemence and enthusiasm. Miss Ellison records how the Governor of Constantinople, a young Turk, threatened exile to any man who from motives of Moslem fanaticism or otherwise interfered with the liberty of the new Turkish women. One of the most remarkable results of this feminist movement has been the founding of a weekly illustrated journal,—"Kadinlar-Dunyassi" (The Lady's World.) This is not, as it sounds a society fashion paper, but a periodical entirely devoted to the development of Ottoman women. To its columns such well-known writers as Halide-Hanoum and Mevlane--Hanoum contribute regularly and the "Kadinlar-Dunyassi" promises to become a rallying point for the daughters of Turkey. Another excellent point in Miss Ellison's book is the contempt which she evinces for that type of foreigner who finds in the expression "a Turkish harem" endless scope for a grotesque and vulgar imagination, and pooh-poohs the polygamy charge brought against the nation. I know of a case where a young Turkish officer of his family, was compelled by his comrades to send in his papers for having married a second wife whilst the first was alive and this bias against polygamy, unlimited. It is only in the Imperial Household that the custom has subsisted and even then in a form and by a system no wise represented by what we read in novels or see on the stage in the European capitals. One good innovation introduced by the young Turks has been their refusal to include on the civil list any child of an Imperial Prince not born of the first wife. This is a blow directed at the very heart of polygamy and its effects are already visible. The present Sultan is monogamous.

From "An English woman in a Turkish Harem."

A Turkish Lady who is a regular contributor to the new Turkish woman's paper "Kadinlar-Dunyassi" (The Feminine World.)

It was a distinguished Turkish† diplomat who told Queen Victoria forty years ago that so long as there was a barrier between the Haramlik and the Selamlik, Turkey would never take her place among the great European Powers. That the Ottoman Government should have also come to share this view was surely hopeful of a bright future. It is in this strain of optimism that Grace Ellison has penned her interesting volume, just published: The object of the book was to draw the British and Turkish races together (!) and the author makes no secret of her love for the latter. Though this book may be termed posthumous, nevertheless, it should be widely read to-day when so much misconception regarding the Ottomans is abroad. One point Miss Ellison,—in an after-the-rupture addenda,—makes clear,—that the vast majority of well-placed persons in Constantinople, whom she met and knew, were openly hostile to the German Mission and avowedly friendly to Britain. Reading a book like this only helps to anger one all the more against the bandits who have thrown the destinies of a grand and manly race into the melting pot and brought an Empire peerless in its story to the verge of ruin. It is gratifying to note that the volume has been sympathetically reviewed in the Home Press and that in England there are numbers of well-known people, who, whatever be their views on the Enver-cum-Liman brigade, still retain some affection for friends and Allies of happier days. That so eminent a scholar as Professor Browne of Cambridge has written a preface and endorsed the author's impressions of the Turks is worthy of note to-day. The learned Professor than whom, since the passing of E. W. Gibbs, no greater authority on things Turkish exists in England, makes some caustic remarks worthy of serious contemplation in an hour when bias and hatred are being sedulously spread abroad, and with disastrous diplomatic results for the Allies as we have recently learned.

It was Lord Strafford de Redcliffe,—better known as Strafford Canning,—and immortalised by Kingsley as the "Great Elchi" who wrote "to know the Turks is to love them." Miss Ellison strikes the same note and argues against the junkers who would seem to contend that we must hate and damn the Turks for all time because they have been betrayed into warring with us. One might as well argue that a year ago we could have justified hatred for France because of Agincourt, Crecy and Waterloo, or the Anglophobism of the "*affaire Dreyfus.*" Professor Browne gladly seizes the occasion "as one who for nearly forty years has been a friend and admirer of the Turks, to find a fresh opportunity of testifying to my belief in the virtues of that much maligned and ill-used race" and contends that "even should Turkey and Persia unhappily perish and cease to be counted amongst the free and independent nations of the world, the historians of the future will pay the tribute of admiration, withheld by the politicians and journalists of to-day, to their last splendid struggles for freedom, independence and reform." The "Contemporary Review" takes offence at Miss Ellison terming Turkish Constantinople as "a wonderful garden of God," and with a vulgarity unworthy of such a journal goes on to parody it as "the beautiful back garden of Hell." This will no doubt cause endless merriment to the genus who discuss nations in refreshment bars and billiard saloons, but its "wit" is entirely lost on the more cultivated few who have floated up the Golden Horn and watched the peaceful minarets and cypress spires lift their crests to heaven; who have heard the five calls to prayer ring out over its palaces, its waters and its tombs and have beheld the Muslin hodja and the Catholic priest sip coffee, tete-a-tete under the trellised vines, with a tolerance and comity never yet achieved by the various denominations in Europe, who make religion hideous by their rancour. I remember that on the last occasion when I was in this "wonderful garden of God" I visited the beautiful mosque of Suleimanieh in the company of a prosaic Scotch shipbuilder who was at Stamboul on business, looking for tenders for Bosphorus ferry-boats. To look in him for poetry appeared as futile as searching for the needle in the proverbial hayrick, but even a Glasgow shipwright cannot remain unmoved in a city which overflows with God,—and I remember the outburst with which he declared "Good God! We must keep the Turks here,—if only out of gratitude for having built such wonderful mosques." The fine person who cannot appreciate the magnificence of another man's creed, be he friend or foe, has no business to write reviews on books on Turkey. It is such effusions in the Press which Professor Browne despises and he is right. To hurl a reference to the "mouldering sacks which lie at the bottom of the Bosphorus" as a reply to the statement that the Turkish Court has a democratic atmosphere is as childish as to refer to the mouldering bones in St. Peter's Chapel in the Tower as an argument against our present monarchy. Besides everyone who has studied Islam knows that in theory it is the most democratic of systems, and though the *coup d'etat* of Enver has recently served to obscure the fact, Turkey has been the country in which the sovereign was more subjected to the caprice of the populace than in any other State of Europe.

There is one point, however, which Miss Ellison has overlooked. Like most European women she has fallen a victim to the glamour of the East and she goes out of her way to find Orientalisms in Constantinople in places where they do not exist. She forgets that the treaty between Suleiman the Magnificent and Francis of France in the 16th century brought Turkey into the European cosmos and that the Turk is greatly westernised indeed, far more so than any other Eastern race. "La culture Europeen est tres repandue dans les harems de Turquie" said Pierre Loti and no one who knows the Ottoman

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* An Englishwoman in a Turkish Harem," Grace Ellison, **Methuen.**

† Fand Pasha.

Empire will attempt to deny it. This is where the author of "An English-woman in a Turkish Harem" goes wrong. I prefer the view of another well-known writer on Turpey, Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall, who in a recent lecture before the Atlantic Association said:—

Oriental and Westerner being mentally so different makes it extremely difficult for the Englishman to understand the Arab or Egyptian, or for the latter peoples to understand him. But between East and West stands the Turk, with an order of mind essentially that of the European, yet with a thorough understanding of his co-religionists, and thus fitted to be a connecting link and interpreter between them. Beaconsfield had something of this in mind when he leased Cyprus and took other steps towards establishing something like a veiled protectorate over the Turkish Empire by Britain for the benefit of all parties concerned. Opportunity alas had not then served to carry out his policy.

K. K. A.

THE BLUE BOOK QUARTERLY.

The official publications and notifications issued by the Bombay Government during the first quarter of the year as epitomised in the current Blue Book Quarterly, do not suggest that anything extraordinary was undertaken or initiated in the period coverd by the review. Still the impression is left on the mind of the reader by a perusal of the volume that the various departmental activities were carried on with unflagging zeal and in some cases, with new-found interest, such as, for instance, in the Agricultural and Sanitary Depatments We learn that agricultural engineering is making rapid strides in several places in the Presidency, while side by side new methods of manuring, seed preservation, and seed selection are being adopted. Co-operative societies on an agricultural basis are also springing up in many places. In the Department of Health and Sanitation, active research is being carried on in regard to the nature of the spread of diseases like tuberculosis, malaria and plague. The hookworm disease has become a subject of special investigation. With regard to other departments, we find that in the field of commerce and industries, the conditions engendered by the war have left their impression in more directions than one, but the prospect is not a gloomy one. The ordinances regarding hostile firms were a feature of the legislative notifications of the quarter. The Excise Department saw a reform in a much desired direction, viz: in the enhancement of the still-head duty rates. Self-Government made two important steps during the quarter, one in the reconstitution of the Ahmedabad Municipality on more popular lines and the other in the grant of an elective franchise to the Panch Mahal Local Boards. Thus on the whole there was satisfactory progress in many directions in the Presidency.

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Lord Bryce has contributed a foreword to "A Beacon for the Blind: The Life of Henry Fawcett, the Blind Postmaster-General of England," by Miss Winifred Holt, which Messrs. Constable will shortly publish. In writing the biography the author has had the assistance of Henry Fawcett's family and friends. Messrs. Constable's announcements also include, "War-Time," a new volume of verse by Sir Owen Seaman; "Peace and War in Europe," by Gilbert Slater, M.A., a study of underlying causes, based on a course of lectures delivered in Manchester College, Oxford; "A Defence of Aristocracy," by Anthony M. Ludovici; "Apotheosis and After Life: Three Lectures on Certain Phases of Art and Religion in the Roman Empire," by Mrs. Arthur Strong, Assistant-Director of the British School at Rome; a re-issue of the first and second series of "Letters of an Englishman," now first published with the name of their author, Mr. Charles Whibley, and uniform with his other works; and new novels, among others expected this month, by Henry Sydnor Harrison, author of "Queed," entitled "Angela's Business: A Comedy of Contemporary Spinsters"; Mr. George Wemyss "Jaunty in Charge"; and Harold Begbie—"Millstone," a book with a purpose.

BOOKS OF THE MOMENT.

THE GERMAN BOURGEOISIE AS THEY ARE.

It is perfectly true to say that one side of the Channel does not know what the other does or thinks, and generally misunderstands what it says. Our playwrights give us no inkling at all. The "typical" German who is pushed on to the stage for our edification—must be a sample of the "New Art" as propagated by that "hate"-full journal of Munich "Jugend." He,—that is the typical stage-German,—invariably clicks his spurs and lets the theatre-draught blow into martial folds a rabbit skin dolman suspended toga-wise from a pair of shoulders more accustomed to rehearsals than to reviews. We sit in the stalls and admire "Continental manners" and rave over the pink-blue-purple-slashed kit of the Slashburger Light (minded) Dragoons.

Certainly a visit to a large German garrison town does remind one rather of the Drury Lane property-room, just as the manners thereof unconsciously make us imagine ourselves back on a Devonshire farmyard. But a little German town is very different. I mean the sort of place where there is one Baron (very down at heel) who *is* the only gentleman of the locality, a bevy of infantry lieutenants (very important Herren Leutenants when the Baron is not about) whose martial exploits include raising up fresh fuel for the War-Lord. It is of this sort of place that *"The Chronicles of a German Town" treats. It has its baron, a fascinating personality. It has its wild Herren Leutenants, it has its vulgarisms galore and, worst of all bad things, it teems with the bourgeoisie.

Germany is not what most people believe it to be a land of aristocrats. On the contrary, it is the paradise of the middle classes, where every little villa or suburban flat has a titled occupant in the person of a very grubby Herr Professor, Herr Oberzollsekretar or Herr Apotheker. "The Chronicles of the German Town" mostly concerns the family of "Grosseherzoglische-sanitatinspektor" Gubbenmayer. In a little German township it is no mean thing to be a Grand Ducal Sanitary Inspector, indeed it is a position which draws on one the jealousy of the local lawyers and apothecaries, who are all university men and the most colossal snobs possible in their own contemptible little world. The picture drawn of the Gubbenmayer family is in no wise overdone. It depicts the German middle classes who are more junkerish than their superiors in their true colours. In Germany there is an old proverb,—"Der mensch ist was er isst"—"A man is what he eats." Now the German middle class eat sausage for breakfast, lunch and supper, and sausage is mostly pig. On their own showing the German middle class is a mass of pigs with farmyard manners. One has only to live in Germany to understand the contempt of the aristocracy for a caste than which none more vulgar is to be found from Lisbon to Stamboul.

"In the Chronicles of a German Town," all one's illusions regarding the Germans fall to the ground and we see them not as a race with a vast capacity, for art,—but for eating; not for the cultured conversation of the Latin or the Slav, but for a long tirade of boasting; a people steeped in vulgarity and ugliness in thought, word and deed. No art in Germany is appreciated, save that which is national or feeds the voracity of racial conceit. Shakespear has been dubbed a German in order that Reinhardt might fill his theatres in Berlin! Wagner is an idol because Wagner works are full with Valkyries and the wolfish warriors of Valhalla. This fall of Germany from the pedestal of art is the slow process of racial growth denied fruition by the systematic ridiculing of the arts of peace as opposed to those of war. The race that produced Holbein and Winterhalter will hang on their walls oleographs of Der Kaiserspaar which would outrage a barn. There is more music in a Russian peasant's hut than in the most select cafes of Berlin. There is more taste in pictures in a Hampstead flat than in the collected treasures of a whole German province.

Stirred by the plaintive chords of Puccini a Frenchman is capable of proposing marriage to his mistress, which is saying a great deal as far as a Frenchman is concerned. The same chords in a German will awake nothing but the thoughts of what will be the menu at the cheap theatre supper restaurant which he patronises. All these sides of German character loom through the pages of "The Chronicles of a German Town" and show in their true colours a nation whom some of us were misled into thinking of as being one of the first in civilisation.

*The Chronicles of a German Town by the Author of "Marcia in Germany."—Methuen.

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THE "ROMANCE OF INDIA,"*—FROM ONE POINT OF VIEW.

It will be remembered that about two years ago an organised attempt was made by some persons in England to represent the landmarks of Indian history by means of a great spectacle which was misnamed the "Romance of India"; and it will also be remembered that the deliberate misreading of Indian history which was obvious in the episodes which were selected for representation raised such a storm of indignant protests in India, as well as in England, that the idea of the spectacle had to be dropped. If there is a sorrow of India deeper than any other, it is the unfortunate fact that, for a long time, she has been misunderstood by the large majority of the English people,—of all peoples those with whom the destiny of her millions is interwoven. To catalogue the long list of misunderstandings about the people, the civilisation and history of India that have long been current among Englishmen, would be a melancholy task indeed. To be just it must, however, be said that the only fault that can, at best, be laid at the door of the British public is the fault of a passive indifference towards India. Moreover, it is not due to them that these misunderstandings exist: the blame must be attributed to those historians and writers on India who have never felt Burke's difficulty about "drawing an indictment against a whole people"—and especially those vivacious literary men who find, that a rapid scamper through a vast country like India, enables them to lay their fingers confidently upon the salient defects of its civilisations, and to whom the larger and more varied the scenes, the easier is the work of superficial generalisation. To these might be added a still larger class of persons who can even dispense with this process of travel and, on the strength of the perusal of a few books which they feel themselves qualified to pronounce "typical," are able to "expose" the mind of a nation. The author of the "Romance of India" seems to belongs to this class as the internal evidence of the book and his own preface shows. The book, which is an additional volume of the "Romance of Civilisation Series, is apparently written for those Englishmen who have never been to India. It is not a history of British India, nor of the East India Company, but as the author says, "an attempt to present in a popular form some of the more romantic and salient features of both." The reader whose great delight is in statistics and figures, and to whom the legislative and financial acts of a country are the marrow of history, must not look here; but whoever likes to read of battles and seiges, of mutinies and usurpations, of "Oriental Treachery" and British pluck, of fabulous fortunes rapidly made and as rapidly lost, of sudden rises to power and sudden downfalls; whoever, in fact, relishes a story that stirs the blood, and makes a man "glad that he was born an Englishman"; may happily meet with something to his taste in these pages. It is needless to combat the delusion which sees in the stupid agglomeration of battles and intrigues the chief romance of India, but one or two quotations will serve to illustrate the spirit which animates the pages of this book. The reader will not be surprised, though he may perhaps be pained, to learn from the author that the

Hindu religian, in praise of which much harmful nonsense has been written nowadays, is simply nature worship, incorporated with a philosophy based upon occultism and sophistical deceits. In this system alchemy takes the place of chemistry and astrology of astronomy, and the other sciences are equally misunderstood.

Of Krishna the author says the "Krishna myth is interesting in a religious point of view from the fact that the story of his childhood is believed to be a travesty of the early life of Christ, based upon the apocryphal Gospel of the Infancy." Not content with unwarranted and astounding generalisations of his own, the author quotes in support of them, the statement of De Tocquevill that "Hinduism is perhaps the only system of belief that is worse than having no belief at all," and the equally sweeping assertion of Macaulay that "all in that system is hideous, grotesque and ignoble."

We have but selected at random some glaring instances of the inevitable pitfalls which await those who lose sight of the warning of Pope, "Drink deep or taste not the Pyrean Spring." Mr. Alfred Knight has evidently acquired his prejudices concerning India from some of those Englishmen, who, having spent a large part of their lives in India as Civil Servants, soldiers, missionaries, traders and travellers, were able to learn or to communicate nothing about the things that mattered most regarding the civilisation and spiritual tendencies of India, and the sum of whose knowledge consisted of hurried images, unassorted facts and the conventional opinion of this class. Fortunately, there is a growing class of liberal-minded Englishmen whose tendency is not always to argue in support of a preconceived point, and who, guided by their sympathetic and imaginative understanding and a mind well stored with digested history are anxious to understand India as it really is. Professor Gilbert Murray and Mr. Lowes Dickinson belong to this class of Englishmen who try to pierce through the surfaces in search of those characteristics which are called the "soul" of a people. It is thus refreshing to contrast with the attitude of Mr. Alfred Knight the observation of Mr. Dickinson, who, to quote from his "Essay on the Civilisation of India, China and Japan," found the most vital distinction between India and any Western country to be "the difference of religion, not of deity or creed, but of the whole substance of religion and the place it occupies in the life of the people." "No modern Western man" he writes, would regard as an admirable type at all—still less as the highest type—a man who withdraws from the world to meditate and come in to direct contract with the Universal. But an Indian whois uncontaminated by Western Culture, still regards that as the true ideal of conduct, and views all activities in the world as lower and inferior, though for undeveloped men they are necessary and pardonable.

Nor is the conclusion of Mr. Alfred Knight happy. "A succession of royal visits to India," he says, "is thought by some to have confirmed the native populations in their loyalty to the Crown; but the roots of religious prejudices lie deep, and the soundness of the thought may well be doubted." The spontaneous and splendid loyalty of India at this time of a world crisis is a sufficient reply, if a reply were needed, to this reckless statement. The war, indeed, has opened the eyes of Englishmen to the real desires and aspirations of India and the only explanation that one can find for Mr. Knight's doubts is that his book was apparently written before the war. Had it been produced since, we have no doubt, that he would have written with equally glib assurance of India's loyalty.

* The Romance of India: From the Aryan Invasion to the Great Sepoy Mutiny. By Alfred E. Knight. Partridge & Co., London.

INDIAN CASE LAW.*

The second edition of Mr. Mukhopadhaya's Indian Case Law on Ejectment, has made its appearance in two portly volumes, and the author claims to have added much new matter, but unfortunately he does not see the use and necessity of grouping the cases he cites with so much industry under some principle, without which a knowledge of case-law becomes nothing but

"The lawless science of our law,
"That codeless myriad of precedent,
"That wilderness of single instances,
"Thro' which a few, by wit or fortune led,
"May beat a pathway out to wealth and fame."

But that is not the only fault of the book, which we hope that the author will correct in the succeeding editions. He does not make any attempt to show the historic circumstances under which the case-law on Ejectment grew, to what it owes its origin, and how the final stage in its evolution is not the end of its development. Nay even looking at the book from the purely practitioner's point of view, and a very narrow point of view it is, the author has not taken care to add a Table of Cases Cited without which any law book loses half its value, nor has he favoured us with a General Index, which would have atoned for many sins of omission. It is a work which attaches too great an importance to the Case-law on the subject, so that the author does not systematise the cases he cites or see the

* INDIAN CASE-LAW ON EJECTMENT.—By Laluchan Mukhopadhaya, B.A., B.L., Pleader, Calcutta. The Weekly Notes Office, 1914, Second Edition.

utility of doing so. The author divides his book into four parts. The first part treats of the general aspect of ejectment suits together with the procedure governing them. The second part deals with the relationship of Landlord and Tenant, while the termination of the said relationship is dealt with in the fourth part, while in the third part is interposed the law relating to Leases.

TWO GUJARATI PUBLICATIONS

The publication of "Mohini,"* a Gujarati adaptation of Mrs. Henry Wood's famous novel "Danesbury House," by the Oxford University Press, marks an epoch in the growth of Gujarati literature. The beauty and clearness of its type, the neatness of the printing and the elegance of the get-up reflect the highest credit on the publishers, who have put this work of nearly 400 pages before the public for the price of Re. 1 only. It is, again, the first book in Gujarati, to be published by an English publishing house and is the first of a series of "Oxford Gujarati Novels." The selection of the translator has been very happy. Mr. Bhogindralal Ratanlal Divatia is one of the very few promising writers in Gujarati and has considerable experience in introducing Western writers to the people of Gujarat. The adaptation is so skilfully made, that we hardly feel, that we are reading something borrowed from an alien literature. Not only is the spirit of the original preserved, but the language, too is suitably simple. "Danesbury House" is a novel with a purpose and its merits as a work, graphically describing the evils of drink were recognised by the Temperance Association when it was first published in England and Mrs. Henry Wood was awarded a prize of £100. The charm of Mr. Henry Wood's writings is not quite unknown to the purely Gujarati knowing public, for the adaptation by the late Mr. K. N. Kabraji, of her "East Lynne" under the title of "Dukhiari Bachu" is as popular in Gujarati as its original in all English-speaking countries. There is every reason to hope that Mr. Divatia's attempt will be even more appreciated than that of Mr. Kabraji's.

"Ushanandini"† is another publication of the Oxford University Press. It is a faithful translation of Prof. F. W. Bain's "A Heifer of the Dawn," a book of rare charm. The Hindu mythological romances of the versatile Principal of the Deccan College have been objects of great admiration in the Western literary world and the appearance of one of them in Gujarati, should demonstrate to many that there is enough romance in Eastern life which can be utilised in writing modern works of fiction. Mrs. Urmila Dayaram Gidumal, whose untimely death about a year ago, is mourned by a host of admirers, has done her work of translation very carefully. Unfortunately she was not able to see her work through the press and the book has been introduced to the public in a modest preface by her scholarly father, Mr. Narsinhrao Bholanath Divatia, who has been selected to preside over the deliberations of the Fifth Gujarati Literary Conference to be held shortly at Surat. All the works of Prof. Bain deserve to be translated into the vernaculars and anybody who would undertake the task would render great service to the vernacular literature.

Messrs. John Long will shortly publish a new novel entitled, "The Snake Garden," by Amy J. Baker, author of "I Too Have Known," "The Impenitent Prayer," etc. As with her two previous successes the scene is laid in South Africa. Miss Baker writes with a realism that is the outcome of personal experience. Theo, the heroine, is an unusual type of girl, and how she straightens out her life is told with rare humour and psychological insight. The book is remarkable for its clear-cut pictures of Colonial life.

"The Street of Seven Stars" is the latest volume to come from Mary Roberts Rinehart who has, by the way, gone out to the Expeditionary Forces in Flanders on Nursins Service. Mrs. Rinehart's new book, a delightful romance of Continental Student quarters and of English students who worked and played there, is told with all sweetness and sincerity and deals with the life of a young English musician who endured the drab monotony of pension life, and eventually came out triumphant. Messrs. Cassell publish "The Street of Seven Stars" next week.

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*Mohini: Oxford Gujarati Novels, by Bhogindralal Ratanlal Divatia, Oxford University Press, Bombay, 1915, Re. 1.

†Ushanandini: Mrs. Urmila Dayaram Gidumal, Oxford University Press, Bombay, 1915.

THE INDIAN REVIEWS.

"THE MODERN REVIEW."

It was in April that the hundredth number of the "Modern Review" appeared in all its glory. The May issue admirably keeps up the high standard of excellence which has won for the "Modern Review" the enviable position of the best monthly journal in India. Apart from illustrations of some of the topics treated, a special feature of this review, as is well known, consists of the reproduction in colours of representative works of art, which serve to show the trend of modern school of painters in Bengal and other parts of the country. In the present number Mr. C. F. Andrews gives a very beautiful sketch of the life of St. Francis of Assisi. Mr. Andrews' object is to trace the unity of heart between India and the West,—a task which he says, has always been an unspeakable joy to him and gives him confidence that his own love for India has deep foundations, deeper than those of race or formal creed. He writes:

Whenever I have studied carefully the life of St. Francis of Assisi, I have been inevitably and irresistibly reminded of the religious life of India. Furthermore, when I read over the Sermon on the Mount and the story of the early Christians, a similar impression is produced. I seem almost to be living in India as I read the words . . . . . The Indian historical parallel to the Franciscan movement runs closest in the narratives of the different Vaishnav saints. It is nearest of all in the early Bengali records of Chaitanya and his disciples. But I have found the same analogy in Indian Sufi writings and in the stories of Kabir, and not infrequently in the sayings of Sikh gurus. Moreover there is something in the country life of the village people wherever I witnessed it, which tells me the same tale.

Another article of great interest is the one in which Dr. Ananda Coomarswamy gives expression to the revolt of love and art as manifestations of reality against the domination of intellectualism as represented by empirical science. The consciousness of man which lends to reality can, according to Dr. Coomarswamy, be regarded as composed of three very closely interwoven strands, dyed with the colours of beauty, love and truth, each having a practical as well as a spiritual element. "The rope that is woven of these three double strands is one and indivisible; each practical activity is essential to man's well being, as each spiritual activity to the discovery of reality." But in the further progress, along the rope from its source to its goal, it is observed that the spiritual element of each strand, which in the beginning is the lesser part, becomes the greater. The revolt of men like Dr. Coomarswamy, therefore, does not mean that they deny the validity of science or the right to honour typically intellectual individuals. They merely deny the exclusive validity of intellectual experience, and are vehemently opposed to the exclusive dominion of those whose intellect is limited to the field of empirical science If the activities of these empricists, they further urge, are to benefit man, this is possible only so far as the results of scientific inventions are made use of under the guidance and censorship of artists, saints and philosophers.

"THE HINDUSTAN REVIEW."

The April issue of this monthly contains the usual number of articles on various topics which agitate educated Indians, as well as two articles from the pen of a military officer and an English lady. The usual character of the contributions is also maintained,—a fact which is evidence of the important place which the journal occupies among the few, unfortunately too few, monthlies published in India. The obsession of war is brought home to the mind by the honourable place which is given to an article in which Captain Herbert enumerates certain curious facts about battles,—the most curious of which happened during the Boer War, when the writer found himself engaged with his company against an enemy that turned out to be a company of the Coldstream Guards. Rao Bahadur Kibe makes a suggestive contribution on the subject of principles of taxation which are followed in Native States. The most readable article in the review is, however, the one in which Miss E. M. White discusses in a sympathetic and frank spirit, rare with Western writers on the subject,—the much discussed and no less misunderstood question of the place of women in Islam. The keynote of Miss White's article can be judged by the enthusiastic approval with which she quotes the sayings of the Prophet on women,—sayings which embody the Muslim ideal of womanhood. Amongst the most beautiful of these is the one in which he said: "The world and all things in it are valuable, but the most valuable thing in the world is a virtuous woman."

Mr. S. B. Gokhale gives some interesting facts about postal arrangements for the war,—a subject which is of the most intimate interest to-day. The efforts of the Social Service League, Bombay, to remove abuses of the Holi festival occupies Mr. Krishnalal Jhaveri's attention, but we think he would have done well to have dwelt also on the other more important activities of this unique institution in India. Mr. Ramaswami Sastri attempts the rather ambitious task of tracing the growth of philosophic spirit in poetry, in an article which we rather felt inclined to skip over in favour of the illuminating criticism of Dr. Ananda Coomarswamy on that provocative book on "Art" by Clive Bell.

"THE MONTHLY MUSINGS."

Panjim in Goa is rather a strange place from which to expect a monthly magazine written in English. However, to adopt the style of "The Monthly Musings," the first number of which has been sent to us, it is not strange that strange things should come from Goa. It is the sad lot of all daily papers and also sometimes of the weekly ones, says the editor of this new journal, that they have to comment on events when they are actually happening. The natural consequence, he adds, is that their criticism many a time turns out to be premature, and they find, later on, they have to modify their views, almost substantially, though the easygoing public rarely notes it. We are not quite convinced of the "natural" inference. Nor do we think that the public can be gulled quite so easily as "The Monthly Musings" supposes. We confess, indeed, to the sadness of the lot of the daily papers; but after all, in life too, sudden and immediate resolutions and actions have to be taken and, moreover, the comments in daily papers are made in accordance with certain fixed principles and convictions. "The Monthly Musings," however, has decided never to comment in haste and it is amusing to find what it has to say, after presumably a sufficient premeditation, and more amusing still to know how it says it. It opens characteristically with remarks on the degeneration of the periodical press, which fill exactly 15 out of the 20 pages of the number, and this is how it announces its own birth:

A little reasoning at this stage leads us towards the most important of all the events that have affected a thing in the entire history of its existence. And this event is of the same denomination in the case of all things. It is that which gives that thing the begining of its individuall existence, and makes the thing to be looked upon, thenceforth, as a separate entity. This event is named, for all cases, the birth of that thing. If there be no birth, that is, the coming into existence of that individuality, there is no more talk about its being affected by any after event. So in view of this it can be maintained that, from the standpoint of a thing, the most important among all the small or great events, in past, present or future of the world, is the one which sees the birth of that thing.

After this preliminary intellectual exercise, the reader will not, we hope, find it difficult to understand the following:

The comparative importance of events, as far as a particular thing is concerned, is proportionate to the effect of those events upon that thing, and not to the greatness of the events in itself. An event that affects two things unequally, is not of equal importance to both, but is of greater importance to that which has been affected more and of less importance to that which has been affected less. That the event was of potent and widely pervading nature but that it left the thing in question entirely unaffected, shows that the event was absolutely without any more importance to that thing than another, though of most insignificant nature yet affecting the thing to some extent at least.

"THE INDIAN EMIGRANT."

This monthly journal, though it has not been in existence for even a year, has filled a long-felt want. It is a monthly record of the status and doings of Indians in British Colonies and foreign countries and an advocate of equal rights of British citizenship within the Empire. As such, it is the only monthly organ which aims at bringing about a closer and more intelligent acquaintance on the part of Indians at home with Indians abroad. More than this its laudable ambition is to serve the purpose of an economic encyclopaedia, which discusses all the questions of the day relating to the economic and industrial problems affecting India and the smaller India consisting of the Indian Colonials abroad. The latest number of this monthly contains an important article by the Editor on the hardships of travel and quarantine to which Indian emigrants in Ceylon are subjected. The importance of this question will be understood when it is remembered that there are nearly two million Indians resident in Ceylon. Many of these are respectable Indian shopkeepers and petty traders, who have made Ceylon their home, and a large majority of them are labourers who work on the tea and rubber plantations, owned largely by European capitalists. The article is the result of personal observation and the writer tells a gruesome tale of the hardships of cooly emigrants to the Ceylon plantations. It is difficult indeed to understand that, knowing as they do that the prosperity of the island is to a great extent due to the poor Indian cooly, the authorities in Ceylon should not have thought it necessary to make the life of the cooly there one of less monotony and of less hardship.

Literary Notes.

The new number of Science Progress (Murray) opens with an important article on Atomic Theory, by Professor Frederick Soddy, F.R.S., one of the leading workers who have recently revolutionised knowledge of this subject. Mr. Charles Davidson, F.G.S., contributes a very readable article on the Prevision of Earthquakes and Mr. Lyddekker, F.R.S., furnishes his usual annual review of vertebrate palaentology.

* * * *

Mr. Yone Noguchi has already contributed to the Wisdom of the East Series a volume on "The Ideals of Japanese Poetry." He has now written a companion volume on "Ideals of Japanese Art," which Mr. Murray has just published.

* * * *

The important work, "Life Histories of African Game Animals," which Mr. Roosevelt has written in collaboration with Mr. Edmund Holler, will be published by Mr. Murray immediately. It is the scientific fruit of the historic hunting trip through East Africa and Uganda which Mr. Roosevelt enjoyed after his last term of office as President of the United States.

* * * *

When war broke out Patrick MacGill, the navy-writer of "Children of the Dead End" and "The Rat Pit." enlisted in the ranks, and when ordered to the front he was just completing the manuscript of a little book entitled "The Amateur Army", which Mr. Herbert Jenkins will publish on the 18th instant. It gives the author's impressions of the incidents and humours attending the transformation of a citizen into a soldier, of the hard work and its exhilarating influence and the keenness of officers and men.

* * * *

"No Deluding Peace," published (1s. net) by the "Investor's Review," is a collection of articles by the veteran editor of that journal, Mr. A. J. Wilson, who writing with all his old vigour, urges that the most drastic terms must be imposed upon Germany at the end of the war.

* * * *

Some unpublished letters of Charles Darwin, throwing many side-lights on the more intimate details of his life, are included in the memoirs of his wife, entitled "Emma Darwin: A Century of Family Letters, 1792-1896," edited by her daughter, Henrietta Litchfield, which Mr. Murray hopes shortly to publish in two illustrated volumes. The first volume chiefly consists of the letters written by Mrs. Darwin's mother, Mrs. Josiah Wedgwood, and her sisters, now linked together and edited to complete a picture of the country life of an English family in the first half of the nineteenth century. The life and letters of Mrs. Darwin complete a work originally which was written for her grandchildren and privately printed in 1904.

A critical edition of "The Poetical Works of Robert Herrick," edited by Dr. F. W. Moorman, will shortly be added to the "Oxford English Texts" series by the Oxford University Press. In the present edition Dr. Moorman has been able to use the copy of "Hesperides" in the possession of Mr. G. C. Macaulay, which gives the text as revised by the poet in the printing office. Those poems by Herrick are also included which do not find a place in the 1648 volume.

* * * *

Before the end of the month Messrs. Duckworth will have ready the long-announced "Life and Writings" of the late Samuel Henry Jeyes, who was well known in a wide circle beyond the world of journalism to which the best years of his life were devoted. The memoir has been written by Mr. Sidney Low and Professor W. P. Ker. Among Mr. Jeyes' own writings in the book are some of his studies of such public men as Mr. Asquith, Mr. Lloyd George, Sir Edward Grey, Lord Haldane, and Mr. Birrell.

* * * *

Mr. Heinemann is bringing out a new edition of Mrs. Constance Garnett's translation of "The Death of Ivan Ilyitch and Other Stories," by Tolstory, uniform with the well-known translations of "Anna Karenin" and "War and Peace."

THE WEEKLY REVIEWS.

The Failure of a Fringe.

"The Nation."—In an article by Mr. Henri Lavedan in "L'Illustration," there is a vivid picture of the effect of contact with the realities of war upon the character and demeanor of soldiers returning from the front. M. Lavedan was impressed with the gravity, almost the aloofness, of these men. For them life had taken on a new and deep coloring, as it assumed, in Browning's poem, for the Lazarus who returned from the house of the dead. Observers here note the same characteristic in our own soldiers. Does the nation share their gravity? It is far from being insensible; and to those who understand it, its characteristic mood of playful irony merely veils its underlying concern. But it is not to be expected of an island folk that they should have at the back of their minds the Continental's close knowledge and vision of what war means, and the issues of this war of wars have not been so put to them that the inevitable defect of imagination has been made good. Nor have all sections stood equally well the strain of over-work and over-excitement which the preparation of the means of war has involved. There has been no real failure of a class, even of a section of a class. The armament workers have been the subject of a rather hasty indictment. But the other day the directors of one of the greatest of the armament firms, which imposes labor of a peculiarly exacting and exhausting kind, said emphatically of their employees—not of one body alone but of the entire vast group—"Our men are magnificent." If, therefore, a fringe of this class have given way to an old national failing, the importance of this defection is due not so much to their numbers as to the manner in which, owing to the interlocking character of factory labor, a small body of "slackers" can bring production to a standstill. This has occurred at an hour when an athletic effort is wanted from the nation as a whole, and especially from the makers of war munitions. Every needless day or hour of war is more danger to the country, a fresh term of hell for Europe.

The Great Opportunity.

"The Spectator."—Devoutly do we trust that the rumours current as to the intentions of the Cabinet in dealing with the liquor problem are ill-founded. If they are true, then the Government have missed a great opportunity—the greatest, perhaps, that any Government ever had for improving the *moral*, the physique, and the industrial efficiency of the nation at the most momentous crisis in our history. The rumours are to the effect that the Government have definitely rejected all proposals for general prohibition, and that the most they will do will be to prohibit the use of spirits during the war, lower the standard of alcohol allowed in beer, and in certain areas further restrict the sale of intoxicants. In other words, the Government are alleged to be contemplating meeting the crisis with half-measures. These half-measures are no doubt of considerable importance in themselves, but in our opinion they are inadequate for dealing with the peril of the moment. Yet they are likely to cause almost as much dissatisfaction and opposition as would the full measure of general prohibition for which we ask and shall continue to ask.

We have spoken of the great opportunity which apparently the Government have not imagination or courage enough to grasp. What is this opportunity? It is of a double character. In the first place, it is the opportunity to increase the efficiency of labour—and not merely of hand labour but of all forms of labour throughout the country—by the suspension of the use of a drug which by its nature tends to slow down human effort and decrease activity of mind and body. At the moment we want no anodynes, no narcotics, no sedatives. Even if these things are useful in peace time—which, of course, is an arguable poi- do not need them now. We want the maximum of effort, and we want it not merely in the direct manufacture of munitions of war, but in every phase of activity in the national life, for indirectly all such activities are tending to help us in the struggle. A better output in the production of food, of boots, of cloth, of cottons, of metals, of hardware; in the work of the builder, the carpenter, and the mason—all will go to maintain the national fabric which is now exposed to the appalling strain of the war. To speak, as Lord Hugh Cecil does in his letter to the "Times" of Thursday, as if we had only to deal with a hundred thousand workers is a capital error. We have got to array the whole nation for the most strenuous of conflicts, and the nation will be infinitely better arrayed for that struggle on a temperance than on an alcohol basis. By letting the nation partially drug itself with alochol we are not giving the ship of State that maximum pressure of steam which the occasion demands.

The Total Prohibitionist Fools.

"Saturday Review":—We do not go back for a moment on a word we have said about the necessity for the Government to strike a crushing blow at the drink peril among the men in the munitions of war factories. Before the next issue of the "Saturday Review", the evil, we hope, will have been tackled; for it is evidently a localised ill, raging in certain known areas, and therefore lends itself to sane and scientific rather than to sensational treatment. But we regard with disgust and contempt the wild orgy in favour of total prohibition of all alcohol by Act of Parliament which has disgraced the nation during the last week or so. This outbreak has come from two classes of zealots and fools. One class with undoubted sincerity believes that in compulsory teetotalism all round is to be found the prompt panacea for our various ills today, ills chiefly, of course, due to going unprepared in men and in munitions eight and a half months ago into a gigantic land campaign against the greatest military Power the world has seen. This class does not stop for a moment to enquire whether such a sensational coup as they propose is in the least degree practicable, or whether it would not absurdly fail of its effect, as such huge and unconsidered Acts of Parliament passed in dreadful panic must fail. It does not stop to discover the real truth about the drink and munitions problem in the North. It does not take any notice of Mr. Lloyd George's explanation—when he is assailed by Mr. Keir Hardie—that it is only a minority, and perhaps even a very small minority, of the workers in the munition factories who are guility. It cares for nothing, it demands nothing but instant, violent, and irrational action. It is for a wild and desperate leap in the dark. The question of compensation does not matter to it; the attitude and feeling of the workers do not matter to it; the fact that by this act an immense number of moderate and thoroughly patriotic people all over the British Isles would be penalised because possibly "a very small minority" of workers in certain munition factories have been taking too much liquid poison does not matter to it.

Dangers of Secret Diplomacy.

"Truth":—There is generally room for difference of opinion when it is argued that a particular misfortune might have been avoided had this or that step been taken previously. But in this case there are certain facts which seem to point irresistibly to one conclusion. They are these:—(1) The German Government desired to make war on France and Russia, but it did not desire to make war simultaneously upon England. (2) Its military advisers were convinced (and the event has proved them right) that a sudden, decisive blow could not be struck against France on her eastern frontier, and a sudden, decisive blow against France was essential to the success of the campaign on the two frontiers. (3) Germany, therefore, knew that she could only make war successfully by invading Belgium, and she decided last July that the time had arrived when she could do this without quarrelling with England. (4) There could never have been misconception anywhere as to the attitude of this country towards a German invasion of Belgium had its people ever been allowed to know that such an event was a contingency which it was necessary to be prepared for. These propositions imply that but for misconception regarding our sentiments and intentions not only should we not have been involved in war with Germany, but Germany would never have made war on France.

If anybody dissents from this conclusion, I would ask him to consider what would have been the effect in other countries, and particularly in France, if it had become known in England in the course of 1912 or 1913 that our Government had under consideration the possibility of a German invasion of Belgium and the measures to be taken in that event. Both Belgium and France would have been awakened to their danger in a way that they certainly never were until the day when they found themselves called upon to meet it. Their Governments, like ours, would have been compelled to take measures which, as it was, were utterly neglected. Even if these measures had not been anything more formidable than the digging of trenches and earthworks and the ordering of big stocks of barbed wire and machine guns, they would have been very useful, as we can now see. Germany might have objected, a panic might have arisen in Europe; but Germany was not then ready to deliver the blow she ultimately struck, at her own convenience, in 1914. Her schemes would have been stripped of the elements of secrecy and surprise, and secrecy and surprise being the first essentials of their success, the probability is that the execution of her schemes would have been postponed indefinitely. The probability sems to become a certainty if Germany had seen, not only France and Belgium alarmed and preparing to defend themselves, but England pledging herself to assist them.

The Turn of the Tide in Numbers.

Mr. Hilaire Belloc in "Land and Water."—The tide in number has already turned fully upon the West. It is not far from turning upon the East.

That is the explanation of the whole situation during the last fortnight.

Numbers in men, numbers in material, decide a war in its largest aspect. Their power is particularly clear in such a war as this, where the whole efforts of whole nations are being put forth, each to avoid the permanent wounding of the national soul.

If this simple, but fundamental, truth, that *numbers* are at the root of all, had been kept in mind, opinion would have been less confused in the past than it has been. We should not have heard the "organising power" of the enemy treated as something miraculous, nor should we have heard exaggerated the unpreparedness of the Allies.

The truth is, and has been from the beginning, that upon the moral side the enemy had but one clear advantage. In a number of is subsidiary guesses as to how modern war would turn out, particularly in his own tactical experiments, he was right. And this gave him, as I shall show in a moment, a great superiority in certain forms of material at the outset. But in nothing else was he the superior of his foes—least of all in grand strategy.

His one asset—the one great thing that really counted—was numbers.

Take the theories of modern war in which he proved right; his power to maintain close formation; the effect of high explosive shell ranged by air-work upon permanent fortification; the use of heavy pieces in the field, &c. The fact that the enemy was right in his theories on these things and that the Allies were, on the whole, wrong gave him at once the advantage of numbers in the right material against his opponents. He had prepared an immensely larger supply of machine guns, a weapon closely allied to the use of close formation in attack. He had prepared a vastly superior number of heavy pieces distinguished for their mability and a vastly greater amount of munitioning for them.

But it was the other element of numbers, the mere numbers in men, that made most difference. And the greater part of the self-reproach the Allies address to themselves for the unexpected but necessary trials of the opening campaign in the West is simply a misunderstanding of what must almost certainly happen when sixteen men are attacking ten. The business of the smaller number in that rude trial is not to win, for it cannot, but to hold out in spite of the hammering—that is, if time proposses to be ultimately upon their side.

Messrs. John Long will shortly publish a new novel entitled "The Wizard of the Turf," by Nat Gould. This novel follows "A Fortune at Stake" and "A Gamble for Love," the first two novels by Nat Gould to be issued at the outset at 6s. The innovation was an immediate success. The new tale, "The Wizard of the Turf," should undoubtedly win for itself many admirers. The hero and heroine have strong dominating personalities, and the love interest is well sustained. The element of sport of course prevails, and the book may fairly be said to be as thrilling as any Mr. Nat Gould has written.

War Map No. 11, just issued by Edward Stanford, Limited, price 7s. 6d., is an excellent map of the theatre of war in Eastern Europe. It includes Poland and the Russo-German frontier on the north, the northern part of Serbia on the south, and Transylvania, Bukowina, and Rumania as far as Bucharest on the south-east.

THE BEST OF "PUNCH."

The lonely soldier who advertised for correspondents and received, three days later, 3,000 letters, has come to the conclusion that there are worse things than loneliness.

"Which are the most abused words in journalism?" asks "The Observer." We do not know about the others, but "Kaiser" seems to us to come in for a fair share of vituperation.

Lord Derby, it is stated, has outlined a scheme for a dock labourers' battalion of the Liverpool Regiment, to be formed on trade union lines. The difficulty will be to get the enemy to agree that no battle shall last longer than eight hours.

Further evidence is to hand to prove that the German is made of sturdier.

The following notice appeared in "Station Orders" issued by the Brigadier-General at Meerut:—

"Found:—On the road to Begamabad, one .303 Blank Cartridge. Apply to the Station Staff Officer, Meerut."

It is comforting to find one person who is determined that the Army shall not go short of ammunition, even if it be only blank.

The following announcement was recently given out by the Vicar in a country church:—"The collection to-day will be for church expenses, and we hope there will be a liberal response as the east wall of the church is in a very precarious state and needs undergirding. We are having a collection, as it would otherwise only fall on part of the congregation. We hope the balance will be on the right side."

The Press Bureau has issued a communiqué as to what articles may be sent to British prisoners in Germany. We understand that, in addition to those specified, the German Government has no objection to gold and copper being sent in small or even large quantities.

THE GREEN EYED MONSTER.

[The Viennese journal, "Die Zeit," has been inviting the opinions of people of importance on the cause of Germany's unpopularity. Among others who attribute it to envy, Field-Marshal Rieger replies; "Germany has so many enemies because she is the nation which excels the others. The world, as Schiller said, loves to darken that which shines, and drags in the dust that which is on high. Socrates had to drink hemlock. . . ."

The views of this veteran warrior are developed below.]

'Twas ever so since hoary Time began;
Darkness habitually loathes the light;
Base natures still regard the Superman
(Perched on his pinnacle almost out of sight)
With jealous eye asquint,
Green as a *creme de menthe* (or peppermint).

Envy would drag the Prophet in the dust;
To this same vulgar motive may be traced
A tendency to down the Wise and Just
By methods in the very worst of taste;
Poison is one of these;
That's how they did for good old Socrates.

The Fatherland, refusing to evade
The penalties that Greatness must endure,
Deigns to accept, however rudely paid,
This flattering tribute to her high Kultur;
She seeks not to abate
The compliment of universal hate.

Men note the havoc where her hosts have passed,
They flinch before her frightfulness and say:—
"All savage records here are overcast;
There never was a nation built this way"—
Treating with disrespect
The lustrous handiwork of God's elect.

So Envy tries to bite the Chosen Race,
Blunting its tooth on our impervious hide;
Unmoved by Malice (thanks to inward grace)
We turn not from our heavenly task aside,
But, resolute of soul,
Quietly hack our way toward the goal.

O. S.

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THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

CHINO-JAPANESE CRIS'S.

GRAVE SITUATION.

BRITISH GALLANTRY AT DARDANELLES.

THE PREMIER'S STATEMENT.

The Chino-Japanese negotiations have reached a deadlock and Japan has withdrawn her offer to Kiachao owing to the refusal of China to accept Japan's modified terms. Martial law has been declared in the province in which Tsingtao is situated.

It is reported that the Japanese Cabinet have resolved upon an ultimatum, the presentation of which is considered a foregone conclusion.

In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith reviewing the landing at the Dardanelles announced that operations in the Dardanelles were being pressed forward under highly satisfactory conditions.

Mr. Asquith concluded by saying that in the successful performance of one of the most difficult operations of the war, namely, landing on an open beach, the troops had displayed unsurpassed courage and skill.

The battle in the Carpathians continues forociously, while a quiet day is reported from the west.

It is officially announced that when Swakopmund was occupied, it was discovered that the wells had been poisoned with bags of arsenical cattle dip. General Botha complained and threatened reprisals to the commander of the German forces who replied that his troops had received orders to render water supplies unfit for man or beast.

General Botha has achieved more important successes and expects to occupy Windhuk very soon.

SECOND DUMRAON RAJ CASE.

MAHARANI OF REWAH'S CLAIM FOR WHOLE RAJ OF DUMRAON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 6.

As an instance of costly litigation, an Arrah correspondent cites the second Dumraon Raj case now going on at Arrah before the District Judge. In this case the Maharani of Rewah has sued the Maharaja Kesoprosad Sing claiming the whole Raj of Dumraon. The case has been going on from 8th March last and is likely to last two more months. Half a dozen well known barristers and vakils of the Calcutta High Court have gone to conduct the case charging enormous fees. The daily cost of parties is estimated at Rs. 6,000 and each side has been directed to deposit Rs. 23,500 as costs for counsel's fees for examination on commission of the plaintiff. The case will not be finally decided at Arrah but will probably come up before the High Court and the Privy Council.

GRAVE CHINO-JAPANESE CRISIS.

ULTIMATUM FROM JAPAN IMMINENT.

CHINO-JAPANESE CRISIS

NEGOTIATIONS AT DEADLOCK.

ULTIMATUM FROM JAPAN IMMINENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, May 6.

The Chino-Japanese negotiations have reached a deadlock.

At the last meeting the Chinese representatives stated the maximum concessions which China was prepared to make.

These however fall short of the Japanese demands, especially with regard to the Yangtse Valley, employment of Japanese advisers and purchase of a fixed amount of munitions from Japan.

The Japanese Minister stated that Japan withdrew her offer to restore Kiaochao owing to the refusal of China to accept the Japanese modified terms.

ULTIMATUM TO BE SENT.

MARTIAL LAW IN KWANTUNG.

TOKIO, May 6, 6.50 p.m.

It is understood that the Cabinet has resolved on despatching an ultimatum to China and an Imperial Edict is expected immediately.

Martial law has been proclaimed in the province of Kwantung in which Tsintao is situated.

A FOREGONE CONCLUSION.

JAPANESE PRESS VIEWS.

TOKIO, May 7, 4-10 a.m.

The Genro has met and is believed to have considered the ultimatum, the presentation of which to China is regarded by the Japanese press as a foregone conclusion.

The papers regard China's reply to Japan's modified demands as purely dilatory.

INDIAN WHEAT SCHEME.

CONPENSATION FOR AGRICULTURISTS

LONDON, May 6.

Replying in the House of Lords to Lord Lansdowne on the subject of the prohibition of export of Indian wheat, Lord Crewe said that the hope had been expressed that the Indian cultivators should have a fair share of the profits to compensate them for the great profits which they might have gained without Government interference. The Government was disposed to agree that if possible the cultivators should not be penalised.

The Government of India had not elaborated any scheme for allocation of profits but everything possible would be done to see that the profits were used not merely for the benefit of agriculture generally but also for the classes and individuals suffering from the action of the Administration.

INDIAN STOCKS WEAKER.

LONDON, May 6.

The Indian issues were to-day weaker.

The impending East India Railway loan was reported of three million at 4½ per cent. guaranteed debentures at about 99.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

LONDON, May 6.

Replying to Mr. Peto Sir Edward Grey said that the prohibition of the export of Egyptian cotton to any port from which it could reach Germany, was expected shortly.

Official and Personal.

The ballot held to fill a vacancy on the Bombay Legislative Council by the resignation of the Hon. C. H. Setalvad, a representative of the Bombay University, resulted in the election of Mr. N. M. Samarth, who secured 64 votes, his rival candidates Mr. H. J. Bhabha and Mr. K. Natarajan having obtained 55 and 50 votes respectively

UNSURPASSED OURAGE AND SKILL.

HOW THE BRITISH LANDED ON GALLIPOLI.

MR. ASQUITH'S STATEMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, May, 6.

In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith announced that operations in the Dardanelles were being pressed forward under highly satisfactory conditions.

LATER.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Asquith reviewing the landings at the Dardanelles explained that the landing on the Asiatic coast was essential in order to silence hostile batteries interfering with the landing on the Gallipoli Peninsula.

By nightfall on April 25th 29,000 men had disembarked. The leading troops of the 29th Division were held up, throughout the day westward of Seddelbahr but at sunset a fine attack along the heights enabled them to capture the position which covered the landing.

AUTRALASIANS' DASH.

Meanwhile the leading Australasian Brigade under General Birdwood, was towed at four in the morning to Gabatepe in complete silence.

The enemy opened fire at pointblank range but the Australaisians rushed the beach and attacked up the slope of Saribair Hill with the utmost dash. (Cheers.)

The French troops at Kumkale advanced with great gallantry.

The co-operation of the naval force was everywhere magnificent.

Mr. Asquith regretted that the casualties had been very heavy, including General Napier.

The disembarkation was continued on the 26th. The enemy's continuous attacks were all repulsed with heavy losses.

POSITIONS CARRIED.

Major-General Hunter-Weston's 29th Division with great valour carried the positions at Seddelbahr consisting of rocky ravines, ruined houses and entanglemets. (Cheers.)

In the evening of the 27th they established themselves across the peninsula, having advanced two miles.

They were joined by the French troops, who, having fulfilled their mission, recrossed to the Asiatic coast.

The Australasians defeated every counter-attack and steadily gained ground. (Cheers.)

During the 28th, and 29th, further disembarkation took place and further progress was made.

On May 2nd further advance was made by the British and the French while the Australasians were reinforced by the Royal Naval Division.

MOST DIFFICULT POSITION.

The position had been everywhere consolidated and was progressing under most satisfactory conditions.

In the successful performance of one of the most difficult operations of the war, namely, landing on an open beach in face of determined opposition, the troops had displayed unsurpassed courage and skill. (Loud cheers.)

A CORRESPONDENT'S GRAPHIC DETAILS

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, May 6.

A correspondent who was in a motor launch off Gabatepe sends a description of the battle which took place on the night of April 26th.

The Army had landed supported by the fleet. Firing was maintained throughout the night, and was so continuous that it was possible to discern the outline of the valley across which the land forces were contending. Shrapnel bursting in the sky added to the effect of the river of fire along the valley.

In the morning puffs of smoke showed that the British held and maintained their position on the northern ridge. The Turks replied feebly at intervals. The artillery duel continued during most of the 27th, the battleships taking part and searching the enemy positions by indirect fire.

Meanwhile the ships at the entrance to the Dardanelles were actively bombarding the Narrows, the smoke rising from the Straits being visible across the peninsula. Heavy rain clouds at five in the afternoon enveloped the whole region in a dense mist, under cover of which the Turks moved their guns and opened fire.

This was promptly answered by the British, who also shifted their guns. After twenty minutes the enemy's fire slackened.

More troops were landed at night on the southern part of the peninsula, and the British guns were seen advancing at midday on the 28th. A cloud of dust marked the Turkish retreat.

When they reached a peak seven-hundred feet high, which was apparently the chief obstacle to the advance, the movements of batteries on both sides were visible.

By evening the Turks had retreated into Krithia, which was burning. The town was shortly afterwards captured.

TOWNS IN FLAMES.

INCESSANT HEAVY FIGHTING.

LONDON, May 6.

The correspondent of the Associated Press telegraphs from Constantinople under date May 4th:—I visited the Dardanelles on the night of the 1st instant.

The town of Tchanak was still burning after thirty hours. The whole place was in desolation, fallen chimneys and crumbling walls.

Maidos has already been burnt.

Yesterday Gallipoli was in flames.

The destruction has been fraught by indirect fire from the Gulf of Saros directed by aeroplanes.

The Allies resumed the attempt on April 25th at landing at various points.

Incessant heavy fighting continues.

It is impossible for military reasons to give details.

FRENCH PROGRESS IN AILLY WOOD.

ATTACK ON HILL SIXTY.

GAINS IN ALSACE CONSOLIDATED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, May 6.

A communiqué says:—

North of Ypres we easily repulsed a night attack from Steenstraete.

The Germans made a very violent attack on Hill Sixty, using gases. They at first became masters of the position but the British counter-attacked and retook some of the lost trenches.

Our counter-attacks in Ailly Wood delivered at the end of the day made slight progress.

We retook another position where the Germans had obtained a foothold in the morning.

During the night the Germans counter-attacked against a small hill east of Silleakerwasen, reoccupying the summit.

The remainder of our gains in the direction of the Fecht have been maintained and consolidated.

LOST TRENCHES RECAPTURED.

LONDON, May 6.

Field-Marshal French in a bulletin says:—

There is nothing to report on the British front except that we captured more last trenches on Hill Sixty.

Fighting continues there.

Elsewhere the enemy has shown no disposition to attack.

A QUIET DAY.

PARIS, May 7.

Last evening's communique announced that the day had been quiet and there was nothing to report.

VON SEYDEWITZ KILLED.

AMSTERDAM, May 5.

General von Seydewitz has been killed in action.

FEROCIOUS FIGHTING IN CARPATHIANS.

ENEMY SEVERELY PUNISHED.

RUSSIAN VICTORY IN STRIG DISTRICT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, May 7.

A communiqué says:—

The Russians have repulsed a fierce German attack on the right bank of Orzica, inflicting heavy losses.

The Russians rushed a farm east of the Mlawa Railway which they held despite six hours' counter-attacks.

The Germans left a thousand dead.

The battle in the Carpathians continues ferociously.

The Russians have suffered losses from the enemy's heavy guns, but Russian shrapnel and rifle fire have severely punished the enemy.

The Russians have routed the enemy in the Strig district.

COMING BATTLE IN GALICIA.

LIKELY TO LAST MANY DAYS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 7.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—The Germans continue to press their offensive in Western Galicia under the old idea of causing withdrawals from Hungary by attacking the Carpathians flanks, the old form of massed pressure being applied to the Russian right, as the attack on the left was a failure. The Grand Duke has taken up this defensive line and apparently has drawn the enemy forward. The Germans were recently caught deployed in masses for an attack. Thousands were shot down. The Russians have also lost heavily a sthe fighting is of a desperate nature. The Germans claimed a victory in advance as detachments advanced for the sake of moral influence, but their new efforts have yet to go through the ordeal of a battle, large forces being employed on both sides. The Russians await the main attack with a strong front. The duration of the battle is likely to encompass many days.

THREE UNSUCCESSFUL OFFENSIVES.

OVER 35,000 LOST IN THE WEST.

PARIS, May 7.

It is officially announced that the Germans during the past fortnight have attempted three great offensives, in Belgium, on the Meuse and in the Carpathians with the object of impressing the neutrals. They have failed everywhere.

Their losses in Belgium and France have been over thirty-five thousand and six of their best divisions have been decimated.

CASUALTY LIST.

LONDON, May 5.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Captain H. M. Spencer, Seaforths.

Second-Lieut. A. D. Coates, Fourth Londons.

Lieut. H. Q. Irwin, Connaught Rangers.

Second-Lieut. D. E. Hooper, Connaught Rangers.

Second-Lieut. F. Lynch, Connaught Rangers.

BELIEVED KILLED.

Major K. Arbuthnot, Seaforths.

UNOFFICIALLY REPORTER KILLED.

Second-Lieut. R. Rottmann, East Surreys.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. L. Aveling, Connaughts.

Lieut. A. Burness, Seaforths.

Second-Lieut. A. I. Cameron, Seaforths.

Captain W. F. Coates, Royal Fusiliers.

GERMAN SAVAGERY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

WATER SUPPLIES POISONED

GENERAL BOTHA THREATENS REPRISALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, May, 6.

It is officially announced that when Swakopmund was occupied on January 14th, it was discovered that the wells had been poisoned with bags of arsenical cattle dip.

General Botha complained and threatened reprisals to the commander of the German forces who replied that his troops had received orders to render water supplies unfit for man or beast. Salting proving ineffective recourse had been had to cattle dip.

He added that warning notices had been posted that wells had been so treated. But General Botha replied that no such notices had been found and declared his intention to hold the commanding officers responsible for these practices..

Since they evacuated Aus and Warmbad the Germans have consistently poisoned the wells along their line of retreat.

An intercepted letter from a captain of a German outpost confesses that some of the wells have been thoroughly infected with disease.

The papers pass severe comments on German illicit practices and remark that it is incredible that a European nation should go to such inhuman lengths. They generally agree that protests are as useless.

GENERAL BOTHA'S SUCCESSES.

WINDHUK TO BE SHORTLY OCCUPIED

CAPE TOWN, May 7.

General Botha has occupied the important railway junction of Karibib and the stations of Johannalbrechtshohe and Wilhelmstal.

He expects to occupy Windhuk very soon.

DANISH STEAMER SUNK BY EXPLOSION.

CREW AND PASSENGERS SAVED.

LONDON, May, 6.

The Danish steamer Cathay, Copenhagen to China, with a general cargo, six thousand tons, has been sunk by an explosion in the Channel. Bluejackets landed the crew and passengers at Ramsgate..

STEAMING AT FULL SPEED.

BRITISH STEAMER'S ESCAPE.

LONDON, May 6.

Submarines have sunk the trawler Merry Islington and Schooner but the steamer Romano escaped by steaming at full speed. The torpedo missed by a few feet.

ANOTHER TRAWLER SUNK.

LONDON, May, 6th.

A submarine has sunk the trawler Stratton by gun fire in the North Sea. The crew were saved.

"THE TIGER'S" WIDOW.

Countess de Morella, the widow of the Spanish Field-Marshal Ramon Cabrera Count de Morella, of Carlist insurrection fame, died at Virginia Water on April 16, at the age of ninety-four.

The Carlist general was so merciless in his revenges that he was nicknamed the "Tiger of the Maeztrazgo." Once he shot 1,110 prisoners of war, including 100 officers, many civilians, and the wives of four leading partisans of Queen Isabella, to avenge his mother's death.

"The Tiger's" widow was a Welsh-heiress. Before her marriage she was Miss Marianne Catherine Richards, only child of Mr. Robert Vaughan Richards. She brought her husband estates in Wales and in Surrey.

EXPELLED FROM THE FAR EAST.

GERMAN THOUGHTS OF REVENGE.

A BAIT TO HOLLAND

At intervals, for some time past, the German Press has been exhibiting a benevolent interest in the Dutch colonies and the supposed "peril" to them from the increasing strength of Japan, writes "The Times." It is suggested that a "Colonial treaty" has been or will be concluded between Holland and the United States, and that, although Germany has, unfortunately, been deprived of her Far Eastern possessions, she is somehow or other to be a sort of sleeping partner in the concern.

The "Hamburger Nachrichten" publishes a particularly impudent article "from Amsterdam" about this German invention. After an absurd description of the supposed inability of England to look after British interests and of France to look after French interests in the East, and also of Japanese intentions, the "Hamburger Nachrichten" says:—

"The only hope remaining to Japan is directed towards Germany. People in The Hague do not doubt that Germany, so far from putting up with her expulsion from the Far East, will prepare for revenge, and sooner or later seize a favourable opportunity, not only to recover what was lost, but to add a good slice to it. In The Hague, Germany is regarded as the only European Great Power which possesses, not only the strength, but the will, to come to a reckoning some day with Japan. When this moment comes Holland will place herself at Germany's side, and the inevitable cooperation of the United States will then provide in the Far East a group of Powers which would be strong enough to put at last a powerful check upon the Japanese. If this plan is to be realized, Germany must emerge as the conqueror from the world war. All Dutchmen see this, and this is perhaps the best explanation of the change, which becomes increasingly obvious, in Dutch public opinion in favour o fthe German cause.

SPRING HOPES AND BOASTS.

"The review of recent events which was published by the semi-official "North-German Gazette" contained several extraordinary passages. It was stated that "the victorious German armies hold the conquered areas of Belgium and France so firmly that no power in the world can take them away." Whenever the "great offensive" might come, Germany was prepared "to meet it, to throw it back, to strike a mortal blow at the attacker, and to conduct the counter-attack in such a way that it can and will bring the decision."

After assertions which have already appeared in "The Times" about the "paralysis" of Germany's enemies, and the supposed troubles, especially, of England and of France, the article proceeded:—

Nothing but the hatred for Germany and Austria-Hungary still holds the Allies together, and it is a bad means of uniting them, especially at times when one or the other of the Powers who have conspired against us is about to collapse under the furious onslaught of our sword.

This war is in many respects something quite different from former wars, but it has the same goal—the overthrow of the enemy. By what means we reach the goal is a secondary matter. We shall reach it. That is guaranteed, not only by what has already happened, but by the ever-growing strength of our Fatherland, such as was manifested recently, to the terror of our enemies, in our war loan of £450,000,000. It is guaranteed, above all, by the leading of the German people by its Emperor.

BRITISH DESIGNS ON LEMNOS.

Vice-Admiral Kirchhoff, one of whose favourite theories about the war is that the British intend to maintain permanent possession of the north of France, now says that they have the same greedy designs on Lemnos, "the Turkish Heligoland." With praiseworthy ingenuity he argues, not that Lemnos is to be annexed on account of the downfall of Turkey, but that the British will require it because of Turkey's success. He writes:—

The far-seeing English strategists and statesmen have perceived clearly what a great development there will at once be in strong and prospering Turkey. They see already that before long great things will happen there, and that there will be a non-English line connecting Central Europe by way of Asia Minor with Persia and India. Immediate action seemed to them desirable and so, after the heavy defeats before the Dardanelles, the British authorities took action. They will now care little whether further attacks upon the Dardanelles remain as unsuccessful as before, for they have already secured their fine prize. Lemnos is henceforward English.

RAILWAY ITEMS.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, May 7.

The "Pioneer" understands that Colonel C. R. Browne, Agent, Eastern Bengal State Railways, will vacate his appointment on 19th June under the 55 years Rule.

On relief by Mr. Gales early in July Mr. Woodside, Chief Engineer to the Railway Board will be posted to Bombay as senior Government Inspector of Railways in charge of No 6 Circle.

BATTLE OF NEUVE CHAPELLE.

Reproduced from "The Illustrated London News."

The gallant death of Lieut-Colonel G. B. McAndrew of the 2nd Lincolnshire Regiment. The fierce fighting at Neuve Chapelle and in its neighbourhood saw some of the most heroic acts of the war. By no means the least striking was that which gave proof of the utter selflessness of Lieut-Colonel G. B. McAndrew, of the 2nd Lancashire Regiment.

LIFE AS A DISPATCH CYCLIST

BOMBAY MAN'S CHEERY LETTER.

The following letter from a Bombay man at the Front will be read with interest:—

The writing of this letter brings back unforgotten memories of those happy days spent in Bombay which now seem ages ago. I have often wanted to drop you a line but, to be honest, either laziness, fatigue, or overwork has always stood in the way. After all these months it is difficult to know where to start your letter and I will do my best not to bore you, but if I fail please blame the censor. The safest subject therefore seems to be the weather. But how can I even write of this when the last eight months I have spent in filling letters up about frightful rain, rivers of mud, slush, greasy roads, snow, hail, frost and having passed through all this we are now revelling in bright and glorious sunshine? This sums it all up; so I shall not weary you with a subject that is distinctly unwelcome when the thermometer opposite you must be registering 106 deg. But never mind, old chap, just think of what we have been through I am writing this in the loft of a barn a few miles behind the firing line where we are undergoing a rest cure after the big engagement we were in on the 10th 11th, 12th of last month. There are many others in this billet besides myself and the noise is very demoralising, with one good-natured youth singing "What I had gave to I," another bawling "owever did yer came to be a soldier 'Half" and yet another bellowing "H'im too lousy to live and too lousy to die" so you will understand how difficult it is to write a decent hetter under these circumstances.

Our work as you probably know consists of carrying despatches between Divisional Head Quarters and Brigade Head Quarters and also Corps Head Quarters, besides a network of other runs to supplies, ambulances, ammunition columns, etc., etc. I was up till recently at Divisional Head Quarters, but am now permanently posted to one of our brigades and in this trench warfare our excitement is in proportion to the nearness of Brigade Head Quarters to the firing line. At times it has been too close. Among the lot that came from India I am glad to say that there have been no casualties either by sickness, accident or wounded. Our luck has been remarkable and it is really astounding how they have stood up to it considering the climate they came from and the condition of the weather we have recently got over. To anyone who has not been through it, it is impossible to realise the strain motor cycling has on the system, especially at the beginning when six of us had to do the whole of the Divisional work which is now done by fourteen cyclists. It was all one could do to keep one's end up on the frightful greasy roads and to dodge lorries, mules, carts, cavalry and troops at the same time added to the nightmare. It means being on one's motor night and day and without a good rest the strain must eventually tell on one's nerves. Now that spring has come the time is near at hand when Dispatch Riders will be exposed to risks undreamt of before by us and we had a fairly good idea of what is in store for us in the future during our last big engagement about which you have read so much in the papers. We had a rough time of it but I would not mind having it all over again. At that time the roads were so bad that we could not cycle further than— where we left our machines and did the rest of the journey on foot. The roads were cut up and the surface was covered with inches of clay which clung affectionately to one's boots. The nights were pitch black and in the dark one stumbled up against mules, fell dog-tired into holes, had to dodge the continual stream of wounded and to pass the troops massed in legions behind the trenches necessitated one wading through a foot of liquid mud alongside the road before one reached one's destination. All the time stray bullets were whistling overhead which gave one an uncanny feeling and at the same time one's thoughts were occasionally punctuated by the bursting of a shell searching for one of our batteries near by. The climax arrived on the morning of the 10th when such a bombardment was opened by our artillery as I don't suppose, has ever been heard in any battle or war before. It was like hell let loose. The enemy's position after the cannonade was hopeless, the men were demoralised, but it was a glorious sight to watch the German artillery vainlessly trying to silence our guns. As far as the eye could see there was shrieking shrapnel bursting in hundreds but the Germans were so taken by surprise that all their efforts were well short of the mark. There was another big attack somewhere along our left, the other night as we heard another heavy bombardment going on and we are now looking forward with interest to the reports. There is also a lighter side to our work which affords us a good deal of amusement when we sit round telling of our experiences with unintelligent sentries at nights, etc., etc. To repeat these would take up reams of paper to which the Censor might take exception. After being out here so long one often tries to wonder what it must be like out in India during these troublous times and what our friends are doing but somehow the distance between us makes it difficult to form even an imaginary picture.

BLIND V. C. IN TRENCHES.

CAPTAIN TOWSE'S VISIT TO HIS OLD REGIMENT.

A blind officer V.C. has just visited the trenches to cheer his old comrades of the Gordon Highlanders.

Captain Towse won his V. C. in South Africa. On April 30, 1900, at Mount Thaba, in the Orange River Colony, he charged forward with twelve of his men at an overwhelming mass of the foe and saved the summit of the mountain from capture. A bullet which struck him sideways blinded him in both eyes.

Until the outbreak of the present war he lived in partial retirement at Goring-on-Thames, but he soon felt impelled to try to take a part in the great struggle, and for weeks he wrote letters for wounded soldiers at a hospital near the firing line.

Recently he expressed a desire to be taken to his old regiment in the trenches, and his wish was gratified. No details of the visit are, of course, obtainable, but the mutual pleasure of the blind hero and his old comrades is easy to imagine.

ANOTHER BENGAL DACOITY

SEVERAL THOUSANDS LOOTED.

(Associated Press.)

On Tuesday night a daring dacoity was committed in the house of Lakshan Mondol, trader and money lender of village Bakardonri in the Diamond Harbour sub-division.

The dacoits, about twenty-five in number, announced their intention of raiding the house by the firing of bombs. They maltreated the inmates of the house and seriously stabbed a woman.

The villagrs mustered in large numbers but were afraid to offer resistance. The dacoits broke open an iron safe and carried away cash and jewellery worth several thousand rupees.

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, May 7.

The Karachi freight market report shows that there is no change to advise.

Quick relief from a tight, dry cough is obtained by the use of Zymole Trokeys. An excellent thing after singing or talking to prevent hoarseness. 30

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

SUBMARINES ON THE CINEMA

A STRIKING EXCELSIOR FILM.

One of the most striking films of the war is to be shown at the Excelsior Theatre this evening. Of sidelights of the war on land we have had no end during the last nine months presented on the cinema screen, but marine incidents have not been so easy to obtain. This particular film is a distinct departure in cinematography. It shows the notorious German submarine under U boat at work in the North Sea. The film was taken from a Dutch vessel which was ordered to heave to by the Germans and thus gave an opportunity for the piratical intentions of the submarine commander to be placed on record, no doubt much to the chagrin of the Germans, who would doubtless give something to be able to suppress a film which will add one more page to the indictment against the Kaiser and his men on the day when there is a general setting up of accounts. There has been no delay whatever in the arrival of this film in India, for it was taken at the same time as the photograph which was published in this paper but a week ago. It is a film which should be seen by everybody who wants to gain a little interesting information as to how the German submarines go to ork in their campaign of piracy and pillage.

The star film apart from the topical is entitled, "Called Back." It is after Hugh Conway's famous novel, and the mere fact that Henry Ainley, the most popular romantic actor in London, is in the leading role should be a guarantee that it is "the goods." It is a story of the early days of Garibaldi, full of life and incident, with the characters very powerfully drawn, and the acting and general setting of the very best. The story will be known to most readers and need not be repeated, but there is one very remarkable incident in which a man recovers his eyesight which more than one occulist declares might be genuine.

"Peeps into Nature" is a charming little Kinemacolour film which shows various quadrupeds from the harmless mole to the ferocious tiger in their natural state, and altogether, although there is no vaudeville this week, it is a programme so well varied that it is bound to interest.

EDWARDS THEATRE.

COLOSSAL VAUDEVILLE PROGRAMME TO-NIGHT.

The management of the Palace of Varieties announce another Gala night and grand change of programme to-night at the 10 o'clock performance at Edwards Theatre, when in addition to Steve Buckingham and Miss Peggy Paris, who will sing several new and appropriate songs, three new comers will enter the bill for the 1st time in India. The Sisters Castellos, who have just concluded a record run in the Far East and better known as the Divine Twins in addition to singing claim" the high distinction of being the best exponents of the Tango dance. Their wonderful eyes, fascinating personality, beautiful singing and marvellous dances have made them favourites everywhere they had appeared. The third member of the party, Mdlle Bartello, is a wonderful lady juggler: and to-night she will introduce several of her original creations which will quite astonish the audience both in regard to their novelty and diversity of subjects handled in a very short time. The pictures include a magnificent two-reeled Drama entitled" With the eyes of Love" which is a master-piece splendidly enacted introducing many exciting scenes. It is a narrative of stage life. The Topical Gazette this week which only came by yesterday's mail contain some stirring scenes from the firing lines in addition to a record of Home happenings, so it is particularly interesting.

ROSHANARA.

The theatre-going public of Bombay will regret to learn that Mademoiselle Roshanara will not be able to open her season at the Opera House this evening as announced owing to the unavoidably late sailing from Colombo. The famous *danseuse* will make her appearance next Saturday the 15th inst. Tickets can be transferred.

NEW ALEXANDRA CINEMA.

The New Alexandra Cinema maintains its popularity and within the short period that it has been restarted under new management, it has acquired a well deserved reputation for the excellence of its pictures. A complete change of programme is announced by the management to-night. The great feature of the evening will be the Star Drama entitled "The Fakir's Ring," being the second series of the immensely popular Golden Beetle subjects. It is said to be an enthralling drama full of thrills and vivid touch of sensationalism in almost every scene. The other pictures to be screened are a fine selection including three extremely funny comedies and the latest War Gazette.

ROYAL CINEM

The chief feature at this Cinema this week is an amusing film taken from the famous French Comedy "Pretemoita Femme." It is full of most humorous situations and is said to be one of the best comedies shown by this Theatre for a long time. Another film of particular interest is a two-part detective drama by Nick Winter. The name of this celebrated artist is so well-known that the film scarcely needs any recommendation. The programme includes many other films of usual standard of excellence

ALLEGED POLITICAL SUSPECT

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 7.

A Bengali political suspect, named Satyendra Nath Sen, was brought down from Lahore under arrest and placed before the Commissioner of Police on Wednesday in connection with a political offence.

The accused was arrested about a month ago by the Bengal Police in his native village in the Magura sub-division in the Jessore District and was taken to Lahore in connection with the Lahore conspiracy case. He is stated to have left America for India some three months ago.

He has been remanded to the Presidency jail.

AN INDIAN VENDETT IN VANCOUVER.

A Toronto message to "The Times" dated April 14 states:—

As the result of a dynamite explosion in the Hindu quarter of Vancouver one Indian was killed and two others were injured. Three dozen houses were shaken, and hardly a pane of glass is left on Third Avenue for a distance of two blocks from where the explosion occurred.

The members of the community locally known as the Bela Singh Sikhs are in terror. Some weeks before the recent murder of Rattan Singh, one of their number, they were told that they would be exterminated.

Business men find Zymole Trokeys a great convenience. A box is easily carried and there's nothing so good for hoarseness and coughs. 28

ABROAD A MINED WARSHIP

OFFICER'S ESCAPE FROM THE IRRESISTIBLE

The "Daily Mail" publishes the following latter written by an Officer with the British Fleet at the Dardanelles:—

I will give you a short account of our escape from the poor old Irresistible on Thursday, March 18.

When we went into the Dardanelles that afternoon we had no idea we were to be in special danger of being mined. On the morning of the 18th the Queen Elizabeth, Lord Nelson, Agamemnon, and Inflexible went in and fired at long range; later the four French ships went in to closer range. At this time we were off the entrance and saw (but not for certain) the Bouvet meet with disaster and sink in 2min. 45sec.

I went down below at 2 p.m., when the Irresistible, Majestic, Ocean and Albion went up to close range to relieve the French ships. You can understand that I did not think anything very dangerous was on as I went to sleep down below from 2 p.m., to 3 p.m. At four o'clock I had a nibble of biscuit and a few chocolates. At 4-30 p.m., the explosion occurred. Everyone seemed to realise it was a knock-out blow, the whole ship being lifted up, and when she settled down she had a distinct list to starboard. I think I must have been dozing at the time, as the explosion did not seem so terrific to me.

A shipmate said, "Come along," meaning up through the turret—a somewhat intricate way out—and after a moment's hesitation I followed him. When we got up the first ladder all the lights went out. Fortunately he had his electric torch on him, and he found the way up quite easily.

We climbed out on to the quarterdeck and found the men mustering there. There were no destroyers visible, so the prospects were rather dismal for getting away. In the hurry of getting up the turret I left my cork lifebelt at the bottom of the turret. The inner tube of my "bike" tyre was in my cabin, so I nipped down below to get it. My first effort was a failure, as the watertight door near my cabin was closed. Meantime the ship kept floating very well, so I thought we should be all right.

On coming on to the quarterdeck again I found someone had opened the ward-room skylight, so I climbed down there, got to my cabin in the dark, and brought up the tyre and pump, which I blew up, together with the swimming collar. All this time we had been drifting towards the beach—our engines being disabled—and about this time the Turks began to shell us with 6in, howitzers and other big guns, We were trying to take cover behind the turret, and I noticed two shells explode about 10 to 15 yards off.

SHELLS ALL ROUND.

A destroyer came up alongside us. I then turned round to look for our engineer lieutenant but he had disappeared. Afterwards we heard he took to the water and was picked up by a steamboat. I now thought it was about time to clear out myself, as the shells were exploding all round us, and the combination of that and the possibility of the ship sinking was somewhat alarming.

The destroyer's stern was some way from the stern of the Irresistible, and only her bows were touching us right forward. I did not fancy going through the battery where the shells came from, so I decided to climb over the side and walk along the netshelf and get on the destroyer. There were a number of men there and progress forward was very slow. Lots of them jumped overboard and were hauled on board the destroyer by rope-ends. I caught a line that was thrown from the destroyer, and an R.N.R. lieutenant in her beckoned me to jump, which I did and was hauled on board.

There were 610 of our men in the destroyer—it would have been a calamity had a shell dropped in the middle of them. They shoved off soon after I got on board, and shortly we were all put on board the Queen Elizabeth..

We had sixteen wounded and thirteen killed; among the latter were a lieutenant, the midshipman, the warrant-officer, and the assistant clerk missing. The last-named was killed or drowned, we fear. Poor boy, he only joined the ship about four weeks before. We spent two nights in the Queen Elizabeth off Tenedos and one night in the Phaeton. I hardly had a wink of sleep these three nights—however, I am now sleeping like a log and feel none the worse.

The captain, commander, and several lieutenants remained on board the Irresistible with the idea that she would be taken in tow, but they went to the Ocean about an hour after we left, and were soon again mined, and eventually got off in a destroyer. The Ocean was not shelled as we were, and did not lose any killed or wounded. Of course, I lost all my belongings.

AMAZING INHUMANITY.

BRITISH PRISONERS' SUFFERINGS.

A NEW "BLACK HOLE OF CALCUTTA."

Deplorable facts as to the treatment of British prisoners in Germany are contained in a White Paper issued in mail week in the form of correspondence between his Majesty's Government and the United States Ambassador.

The document contains statements by Mr. Gerard, the American Ambassador, in Berlin, by a Russian medical officer, and impartial American witnesses, all proving that the treatment meted out to the British prisoners has been of the most barbarous character.

But the most shocking evidence of all is a report made by Major Vandeleur, who after being made prisoner at La Bassee in October, escaped from Crefeld in December. The story of his treatment at the hands of the Germans is told in full.

(By Yesterday's Mail.)

One fact estalished by the correspondence is that the German Government systematically witholds information as to the condition of the British prisoners and declines to permit American representatives to examine the prison camps, though every facility was given to the American authorities to carry out an examination of the German prisons in England on behalf of the German Government.

AMERICAN AMBASSADOR'S REPORT.

A pitiful account of the condition of the British wounded at Doberitz is given by Mr. Gerard, the American Ambassador at Berlin, on October, 2:—

There are a number of wounded there, and these require medical supplies such as crutches, wheel-chairs, etc., as well as extra food, such as chocolate, eggs, and port wine. The prisoners have only one blanket and are without overcoats, as when taken prisoners, they are compelled to drop their overcoats and equipment. They therefore suffer from cold. . . . I have asked the German Government whether they are going to give the men another blanket, but so far have had no answer.

Some of the men complained that the food was insufficient. One loaf of good black bread is given to three men; each man has a cup of coffee in the morning, some soup in the middle of the day, and a cup of tea or coffee at night, and this constitutes their sole rations.

On October 15 and 16 Mr. Lay, the American Consul-General in Berlin, managed to visit the fortress of Torgau where 1300 British and French officers are interned. He forwarded a list of "objectionable features" in their treatment, from which it appears that:—

Beer was forbidden. The water is unfit to drink, as also the mineral water provided.

Officers so badly wounded as to be unfit for further service were detained in rough conditions.

Many medical officers were detained in defiance of the Geneva Convention.

White bread is forbidden, though there "is a more than ample supply in the town."

The highest pay given to officers is £5 a month, from which they are obliged to pay the cost of food and clothing.

RUSSIAN EVIDENCE.

A statement made by a Russian medical officer who had returned to Petrograd after three weeks' detention at Stralsund is forwarded by the British Ambassador at Petrograd. It says that the British were less well treated than the Russian officers. "The Russians are allowed to buy books, but the British are not allowed to do so. The German lieutenant in charge is openly insulting and hostile towards the British prisoners. The food was bad both in quality and quantity. The coffee was bad and made with dirty water."

A report made by Major Vandeleur, 1st Cameronians, who escaped from Crefeld Prison in December, is printed in full, and contains a strange story of German brutality. He was taken at La Bassee on October 13, wounded in the leg.

I was bombarded with numberless inquiries, especially with regard to the alleged use by the British of dum-dum bullets and as to the state of the British Army.

I was taken on to Douai by motor-car. At Douai I was detained on the square in front of the Hotel de Ville. . . . and subjected to continual abuse and revilement. On the arrival of the other prisoners we were all confined in a large shed for the night. No food except a little provided by the French Red Cross was given, also no straw, and we spent a terrible night there, men being obliged to walk about to keep warm, as their greatcoats had been taken from them.

DREADFUL RAILWAY JOURNEY.

In the morning they were marched off to the station, and "one of our officers was spat upon by a German officer." At the station:

We were driven into closed-in wagons from which horses had just been removed, fifty-two men being crowded into the one in which the other four officers and myself were. So tight were we packed that there was only room for some of us to sit down on the floor. The floor was covered fully three inches deep in fresh manure and the stench of horse urine was almost asphyxiating.

We were boxed up in this foul wagon with practically no ventilation for thirty hours with no food and no opportunity of attending to purposes of nature.

All along the line we were cursed by officers and soldiers alike at the various stations, and at Mons (Bergen) I was pulled out in front of the wagon by the order of the officer in charge of the station, and

after cursing me in filthy language for some ten minutes he ordered one of his soldiers to kick me back into the wagon, which he did, sending me sprawling into the filthy mess at the bottom of the wagon. This is in accordance with the general treatment of British prisoners by the Germans, who always endeavour to put us to as much inconvenience and ill-treatment as possible.

It is difficult, says Major Vandeleur, to give a proper idea of the indescribably wretched condition in which our men were after being starved and confined in the manner stated for three days and nights. As is well known, one of these wagons is considered to be able to accommodate six horses and forty men, and this only with the doors open so as to admit of ventilation.

What with the filth of the interior, the number of the people confined in it, and the absence of ventilation, it seemed to recall something of what one has read of the Black Hole of Calcutta.

I am strongly of opinion myself that this brutal treatment of British officers and men on their way to a place of internment is deliberately arranged for by superior authority.

MENIAL DUTIES AND DIRTY WORK.

Major Vandeleur states that on their arrival at Crefeld the treatment improved, and there was not much to complain of among the officers. The men fared worse:—

I would especially call attention to the barbarous way in which British soldiers are being treated in the various laagers. The men all had their greatcoats—and in many cases their tunics as well—and their money taken from them. It appears that the Germans supplied them with wooden clogs when boots were worn out.

The men state that they slept on straw which had not been changed for months and was quite sodden and rotten.

I was informed that the feeding arrangements for the British soldier were very bad indeed, and as the men had no money to supplement their rations they were in a half-starved condition.

It is also a fact that the British soldiers are used solely for all menial duties and dirty work connected with the camps, such as cleaning out latrines.

AMERICAN EVIDENCE.

An American who has visited Berlin makes this statement:

British prisoners, and especially the officers, are kept on very short commons.

Another American who has visited Doberitz states:—

There are 9,000 very miserable men in camp at Doberitz. No doubt the conditions under which they live are forced by a military necessity. Nevertheless they are very miserable men.

Persistent efforts on the part of Sir E. Grey, supported by the kindly help of the United States Government, have resulted in an improvement in the general conditions.

Two released prisoners, Mr. John P. Bradshaw, of Ballymoney, County Antrim, and Mr. William David Coyne, of Ballyhaunis, County Mayo, declare that

Since March 7 a very important change has taken place in the food supplied to the prisoners. It is believed in the camp that the United States authorities prompted these investigations. The German authorities provide the bread, which is of better quality than formerly.

The allowance is larger, the released prisoners state, while meat, soup, and sausage is now occasionally served with the meals.

WOUNDED INDIANS

HOSPITALS IN EGYPT.

The total arrivals of Indian wounded at San Stefano, Alexandira, amount at date to 1,109. Ot this number, 475 have been sent on to India, leaving at the moment 634 under treatment at the Casino Hospital. The majority of those sent back to India are in a permanently mained condition.

Eleven hundred beds were originally installed for the reception of the Indian wounded, but of these 500 have been given over to the Australians of whom it is understood about 256 are now under treatment suffering from various illnesses; and another 100 beds were sent down to the Canal, where a clearing hospital was established by Indian medical officers, with full staff and complete with operating equipment. Consequently, No. 5 General Hospital, as it is called, found itself short of 134 beds on the 17th inst., when a hospital ship arrived from France with 415 Indian wounded on board.

Tents were erected in the grounds of the Casino for the less serious cases, and in this way the hospital authorities overcame their difficulties. No particular hardship is imposed upon patients accommodated in tents by the sea at San Stefano in the ideal weather conditions that prevail at this period of the year.

Of the total number of cases received, 10 per cent. consist of bronchial, tubercular, and pneumonic trouble. A certain number of convalescents will rejoin their regiments in France.

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BRITISH PRISONER OF WAR IN GERMANY.

Reproduced from "The Illustrated London News."

"MUST BE HUMANELY TREATED!"

"Prisoners of war are in the power of the hostile Government, but not of . . . individuals. . They must be humanely treated. All their personal belongings, except arms, horses, and military papers, remain their property. . . . The Government into whose hands prisoners of war have fallen is charged with their maintenance. In default of special agreement between the belligerents prisoners of war shall be treated as regards rations, quarters, and clothing on the same footing as the troops of the Government which captured them."

FROZEN ON DUTY.

Photo by Underwood and Underwood.

A German sentry in the white "snow cloak" found frozen at his post during the Russian advance through Poland.

A SIDELIGHT ON DARDANELLES OPERATIONS.

Photo by Central News.

A marine observer at work watching for any native boats coming to the Asia Minor coast.

CONQUEST OF ABSINTHE

SUPPRESSION OF FRENCH NATIONAL CURSE.

A DECREE "MADE ABSOLUTE"

The magnificent results that the abolition of vodka has produced in Russia may be expected in France from the prohibition of absinthe. Both countries have realized, just as England has, the danger of drink to the population in lowered vitality, lessened efficiency, and in impoverishment, says "The Times" special correspondent at Paris. The Savings Bank's new account of 5½ millions since vodka was ruled out tells its own tale. In France the saving habit is ingrained and has no need of encouragement; but the benefits to health that will accrue are incalculable and constitute a new source of wealth. It is more than ever apparent that France, with her dwindling population still further reduced by the war, has need to safeguard her citizens from a disintegrating poison. That she has been able to do so is proof of her courage and patriotism. It needed courage to attack formidable vested interests; it needed patriotism to tamper with the sacred "liberty of the individual." That both Chambers, after a short discussion, arrived at prohibition is evidence that the indictment against absinthe was fully proved. And the counts were numerous.

Some have endeavoured to draw an analogy between whisky and absinthe, but the latter is much more dangerous on account of its perfume and seductiveness. It insinuates itself like a subtle poison, and acts directly upon the nervous system. It disturbs the mental balance and leads to crimes of violence. In a night restaurant in Montmartre, a year or two ago, a man rose suddenly from his place behind the tilted champagne in the ice-pail and, drawing his revolver, fired at and killed a well-known Paris actor. The affair, which created a great sensation, hid no dark and intimate secret; it was merely a case of drink. The man was an "absinthe fiend" under the influence of momentary madness. All he knew about it next morning was that he was in prison awaiting the "instruction."

Absinthe is a poison more powerful in murderous impulses than any other. Its victims sometimes run amok in provincial France. In a case under my notice a labourer, maddened by absinthe and armed with a long knife, rushed down a village street not far from Paris. The affrighted inhabitants sheltered in their houses. A stone flung by a youthful David struck the madman on the forehead. He was induced to enter a chemist's, where he was placed under chloroform and then handed over to the gendarmes. Instances of the sort might be multiplied to show the effects of absinthe.

EFFECTS AND SYMPTOMS.

In the large centres the working classes have been debauched and ruined physically by this subtle poison, which, in the early stages, produces an agreeable feeling of intoxation. By its continued employment the character becomes changed. To the brightness and gaiety of the first effects succeeds a sombre brutishness. It is a peculiarity of absinthe that it provides some of the characteristics of wine intoxation with those produced by spirits. Being generally taken on an empty stomach, as an *aperitif*, it affects nutrition and acts directly upon the nervous system. Absinthe drunkenness is accompanied by convulsive phenomena and hyperaesthesia, and is thus differentiated from other forms of drunkenness. Other features are the tendency to nervous agitation, insomnia, and nightmares. These are followed by hallucinations and profound mental troubles, which may lead to the Assize Court or to the asylum, or to both.

In the mental field its misdeeds are notorious and have been denounced by the Faculty. Lunacy has doubled and the expenses connected with it have more than doubled during the past 30 years. The asylums are full, and new ones are needed, unless this measure is going to have an immediate effect upon the numbers of the insane. Insanity exists chiefly where the consumption of this deadly spirit is highest, and, what is worse, the descendants of absinthe-drinkers suffer for the sins of the father. The recruiting boards are often obliged to reject conscripts from absinthe-ridden districts because of mental deficiency and other signs of degeneracy. Thus absinthism makes mad those who suffer from it and weak-minded the next generation.

THE WORST DISTRICTS.

Statistics, however, scarcely help us in estimating the number of the half-insane, for the majority go unrecorded until they call attention to themselves by the commission of some crime or become inmates of the asylum. But it is incontrovertible that both absinthe-drinking and madness have increased to alarming proportions in 30 years. The consumption in pure alcohol in 1876 was 15,500 hectolitres (a hectolitre being 22 gallons); it was 10 times the amount in 1908, and in 1913 had reached the figure of 239,492 hectolitres, representing 60 litre per inhabitant (a litre being 1¾ pint; 4½ litres go to the gallon).

Yet this consumption is to a great extent localized in the basin of the Rhone and the Seine. The Department of the Bouches du Rhone leads with an average of 2 lit. 45 per head; then come the Var, the Vaucluse, the Rhone, Seine, Seine et Oise, Seine et Marne, and Seine-Inferieure. These 13 departments absorb more than 65 per cent. of the total consumption of France, though they contain only one-quarter of the population; and they are richest in those other products of absinthe of which I have spoken.

A NATIONAL DANGER.

The danger of absinthe was apparent to the enlightened when war broke out. M. Henri Schmidt, Deputy for the Vosges, and mainly responsible for the present law, was witness to its effects. He was present at Epinal, as a lieutenant in the medical service, when two trains of soldiers arrived. Many were drunk. Following the custom in rural parts of France, the men had drunk innumerable "petits verres," at the houses of relatives and friends, before leaving for the front. The result was to make Lieutenant Schmidt communicate his impressions to the General Commanding. The latter took prompt measures to suppress the sale of absinthe.

This salutary movement being once launched spread over France, but the prohibition, due to the action of the Prefects and military authorities, was not universally observed. Hence an Act was necessary, and it has now passed both Chambers become the law of the land, enforcing not merely temporary, but absolute prohibition. It is one of the most interesting manifestations of that new spirit which has arisen in France. It is significant that it excited no opposition amongst the public and little amongst the trade. The latter only stipulated that there should be allowances made for the amount paid in excise on unconsumed stock. Even in Parliament, though the representative of the absinthe industry chaffed M. Schmidt a little, and challenged his figures which would attribute crime and lunacy to the product, there was evident a strong sympathy with the reform, which made easy the task of the introducer of the measure. But M. Schmidt convinced as much by his moderation as by the justice of his cause.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

RESULT OF BY-ELECTION.

MR. SAMARTH ELECTED.

The result of the election of a member of the Bombay Legislative Council by the Senate of Bombay University was declared yesterday as follows:

Mr. N. M. Samarth	64 votes.
Mr. H. J. Bhabha	55 votes.
Mr. K. Natarajan	50 votes.

Mr. N. M. Samarth, who is declared duly elected member of the Bombay Legislative Council to represent the interests of the Bombay University, is a practising pleader of the Bombay High Court. After being admitted as a pleader, Mr. Samarth took to public life and was elected a Fellow of the University by the Graduates. On this body, he has served with great zeal and has fought consistently for the public interests. He has been for several years Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Association and has always taken active part in the deliberations of that body. As a public speaker he made his mark soon after his connection with this body. His services as a zealous worker in the cause of the Indian National Congress were recognised as recently as 1913, when he was elected a member of the deputation to go to England. The work done by Mr. Samarth in England on this occasion is well-known. He was there when the present war broke out and he took some part in the various loyal movements of Indians there.

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Continued on 6th Column.

THE HAPPY WARRIOR.

SUBALTERN'S ADVENTURES.

(By Yesterday's Mail.)

The following vivid and interesting picture of an owcer's sensations on the battlefield is contained in a letter from an officer of the 1st Northamptonshire Regiment:

One morning I was detailed to go with a digging party to construct some trenches at a point behind our present support trenches. The other subaltern with me, a grizzled veteran of 19, who had seen "a lot of fighting," described these digging parties as "shows organised by the Suicide Club," and was generally pessimistic about our chances of getting back with a whole skin. As he discoursed, I steadily kept my mind concentrated on one idea, namely, "Don't duck your head when you hear a bullet whizz past. Keep your neck stiff. The men are looking at you." About 300 yards out of the town we halted, and the men were allotted their bits of ground to dig by the R.E. officer who was with us. As I walked along to see how they were getting on I blundered up against a little wooden cross with "Private H——, killed in action, Dec. 7," on it. It cheered me up a lot, you can imagine. I made more solemn resolutions about stiff necks, and essayed some very feeble jests to the men.

Then there came a long, rippling sound, like a jagged knife cutting through a canvas sheet, seemingly about an inch above my cap. Heaven only knows whether I ducked or not; it all took place so quickly. With a feeling of relief I realised that it had passed me, and turned to see what had happened behind. I was just in time to see a shell land a few yards away from the nearest houses of the town we had passed through, and explode there. I went about the rest of the day like von Moltke, on stilts, fearfully bucked at not having made a public exhibition of myself.

One of my funniest experiences was when I was in support. I was sleeping in a broken-down cowshed a short way behind the firing trenches, and I dreamed a dream. I was in the school dining-hall presiding at dinner. Some boy or other was rapping sharply on the table with his knife handle. Again and again this happened. I told him to stop; he didn't; I could not see who it was, and it worried me quite a lot. Suddenly I woke, and rap—rap—rap—the rifles were cracking away merrily from our trenches.

I had some rather brisk times when I was last in the trenches. We were only 200 yards from the Germans at one end of our company and about 270 at the other. A stream ran between the two lines of trenches. The day after we got in orders came that the ground in front of our trenches had to be examined at night, and that the depth of the stream and the nature of its bed had to be discovered. I was put on to the job with another subaltern.

A NIGHT EXPERIENCE.

We crawled out three times altogether that night, and I had sooner take my chance in any shell fire than do that job again. We were always running into German patrols, or imagined that we were. Once when we were ten yards off the stream we heard a German working towards us on the other side. The other fellow wanted to fire, but I stopped him, for if we had fired the Germans might have sent up a light and then we should have been snookered all right. So would the German patrols have been, but that would not have been much good to us. Well, this German came right up to the stream, and was just wading through it when he saw or heard us and bolted. At another time we saw one of the listening patrols and hooked it with some speed. The way I got across that stream (we were on the other side then) has convinced me that I am really no end of a cross country runner.

The next night they tried to rush us. Suddenly, just as a flare was dying down half a dozen shots came from our trenches on the right. They're out; they're out!" I had seen nothing, but another flare went up in a second, and I bobbed up to see a solid line of Germans moving along towards us for all they were worth. Every rifle banged off at once, and just as the flare went out the enemy gave a tremendous "Hoch!" right alongg the line. Then the fun started. We had no more flares left in our company, and our fellows blazed away into the dark as fast as they could shove the cartridges into their breeches, yelling and cursing like madmen. Then the major ran up the trench bellowing, "Get the reserve ammunition out! The reserve ammunition!" I pushed past a man to where it was, and nearly smashed my finger-nails trying to open the box. Finally I kicked it open and slung half a dozen bandoliers round me. Then I missed my footing on the step, and sat down with some vigour in the sump-hole, a hole dug to receive the water drained from various parts of the trenches.

I doubt whether we did much damage, for if the men were as excited as I was they were probably firing wildly. I believe myself that the Germans went back almost immediately after they cheered, but our men were convinced that they had won a victory that would make Blenheim look like ten cents. They cheered and shouted for about five minutes. "Some of you won't get no 'air-cutting jobs in England no more," was the best effort of the night.

I think that the average soldier is like Bluntschili, who in G. B. Shaw's "Arms and the Man" says, 'I fight when I have to, and when I don't have to I am jolly glad to keep out of it." There are exceptions, people who like a fight rather better than they like their breakfast, but they are exceptions. In spite of this there is something in the "joy of battle" talk, but it is rather like the joy of a cold bath on a winter's morning—anticipation forms no part of it.

BRITISH BATTERY IN ACTION.

Reproduced from "The Graphic."

Disturbed by a German "coal-box."

"BELGIUM CANNOT BE GIVEN UP."

HERR DERNBURG'S PLEA.

(By Yesterday's Mail.)

Herr Dernburg, the Kaiser's emissary here, has formulated afresh for American consumption the German terms of peace, says the New York correspondent of the "Daily Mail." He has embodied them in a delectable letter in which, as he says, he "pleads the cause of Germany"—a somewhat extraordinary procedure for the representative of the "victorious" Power to adopt.

"I can with full authority disclaim any ambition by my country as to world dominion," he says. "She is much too modest on the one hand and too experienced on the other hand not to know that such a state will never be tolerated by the rest. Events have shown that world dominion can only be practised by dominion of the high seas; the aim of Germany is to have the seas, as well as the narrows, kept permanently open for the free use of all nations in times of war as well as in times of peace.

"A free sea is useless except combined with freedom of cable and mail communication with all the countries, whether belligerent or not. But more, this open sea demands the open-door policy. This means that while every nation must have the right for commercial and fiscal purposes to impose whatever duties it thinks fit, those must be equal for all exports and imports for whatever destination or from whatever source.

"It would be tantamount to world empire in fact if a country owning a large part of the globe could make discriminating duties between the Motherland and her dominions as against the other nations. This of late has been the British practice. The German colonies have always been open to all comers, including the Motherland on equal terms.

BELGIUM'S FATE.

"Belgium commands the main outlet of Western German trade as the natural foreland of the Empire, and it has been conquered with an untold sacrifice of blood and treasure. It offers to German trade the only outlet to the open sea, and it has been politically established, maintained, and defended by England in order to keep these natural advantages from Germany. The love for the small peoples that England heralds now will never stand investigation, as is shown by the destruction of the Boer Republics. So Belgium cannot be given up.

"However, these considerations could be disregarded if all the other German demands, especially that of a guaranteed free sea, were fully complied with and the natural commercial relations of Belgium to Germany were considered in a just and equitable form. In this case Germany will not fail when the time comes to help in rebuilding the country—in fact she is doing so now."

Herr Dernburg, whose "terms of peace" are duly diluted with sanctimonious expressions about the desirability of disarmament and the advance of civilisation, next proceeds to explain that Germany must have more colonies.

"Great Britain," he says, "has constantly blocked her efforts to acquire colonies by placing Morocco in the hands of France—a nation that has remained stationary for forty years—and by obstructingg German endeavours to reclaim for the benefit of all the world a granary in Mesopotamia.

"A permanent peace will mean that German activity must get wide scope without infringement of the rights of others. Germany must be encouragged to continue her activities in Africa and Asia Minor."

A FALLEN BRAVE OF POLAND.

Photo by Underwood and Underwood.

Funeral of a Catholic soldier in Poland. The coffin is to the right of the Priest (K'Senks.)

" BOMBAY CHRONICLE " TRADE DIRECTORY.

(Continued from 1st column.)

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A POLLUTED EUROPE.

DISEASE SPREAD BY FLIES.

With the approach of warmer weather the question of methods of dealing with the fly pest once more comes into prominence, writes the Medical Correspondent of "The Times." This year that question is much more important than formerly. Europe has been, from a sanitary point of view, polluted. The danger of epidemic disease is very actual, and the precautions which can be taken against outbreaks are necessarily restricted by the exigencies of war.

England is more happily situated than the countries of any of the other Allies in this respect because the chances of infection being borne to this country are immensely diminished by the Channel and the possibility afforded by the Channel of exercising a strict supervision over immigration. But even in England the problem is a serious one, because it has been shown that typhoid fever and infantile diarrhoea can be carried from one place to another by flies and because there is at least a presumption that these insects may play a part in the propagation of cholera. This, happily, does not range over a wide area, but typhoid fever is, of course, always with us in this country; and though the more virulent epidemic fevers have so far existed only within circumscribed limits, it is not safe in war time to assume that an extension is impossible. We shall do well, therefore thus early in the year to consider the possible reduction of the fly visitation of the late summer and autumn months. And it may be said at once that reduction will not be achieved bp any policy of killing adult flies.

Flies, as is generally well known, are developed from eggs and larvae. The female fly deposits her eggs as a rule in manure heaps, or heaps of rotting vegetable matter or garbage. When the eggs hatch out, the fly larvae live in the manure or garbage until their wings are strong enough to permit of flight. To attempt to destroy the eggs or kill the larvae is, generally speaking, a mistaken policy. From time to time one hears of preparations designed to be sprinkled upon or mixed with manure heaps; the advocates of these preparations contend that by means of them eggs are prevented from hatching and larvae are killed. But all such measures partake of the nature of trifling. The sound policy is to remove the breeding grounds themselves or to subject them to strict inspection and supervision.

THE REMOVAL OF REFUSE.

Our sanitary authorities can achieve a splendid work in this matter. In all great cities the keeping of any sort of manure heap should be absolutely prohibited. Stables should be inspected with the greatest care and must be cleansed with disinfectants at regular and frequent intervals. Stable refuse must be removed at once, either to an incinerator or to some tightly-closed receptacle which will be emptied without delay. The flooring of stables should be inspected and all cracks or lodging places for dirt filled up promptly. Heaps of garbage or refuse of any kind must be dealt with upon similar lines, and it should be made a criminal offence to have such a heap upon private property. Regulations of this kind are in force in some places; but they must now be enforced to the very letter. In the country the problem is much more difficult; that it is solvable, however, scarcely admits of doubt. Here, again, the manure heap or "midden" is the great danger. It must be dealt with as if it was a danger. Strict regulations should be enforced as regards its locality in relation to dwelling-houses, the means to be adopted for its emptying, and for its disinfection when emptied.

This is a work of immense magnitude. But the need for a resolute policy was never so great as it is at present. There is reason to believe that every year the lives of many children are sacrificed to the fly-pest. That the coming summer and autumn must be looked forward to with grave anxiety, so far, at any rate, as the Continent of Europe is concerned, cannot be doubted. We do not know what is in store for us. That the danger may spread to those shores is very possible; we do know that by vigorous measures just now we can mitigate the character and limit the extent of that danger.

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INDICTMENT OF PRUSSIA

"A NATION OF SLAVES."

HOME TRUTHS BY A GERMAN PROFESSOR.

(By Yesterday's Mail.)

Some striking home truths are conveyed to the German people in an article contributed by Professor Karl Muth to the "Suddeutsche Monatshefte," a well-known Munich periodical. Professor Muth heads his article "National Polish Illusions," but the few observations he makes himself are obviously a mere pretext for reproducing two letters he has received from M. Vincenty Lutoslawski, a Polish author of repute, who for many years attended German universities, and has an intimate knowledge of the country and its people. These leitters make up the greater part of the article, which is clearly intended as a veiled sermon to the German nation on its shortcomings.

Professor Muth, in introducing this correspondence, admits that the views of M. Lutoslawski are shared by "a great section of the leading intellectuals and aristocrats of the world." What those views are may be gathered from the following extracts from the article in the "Suddeutsche Monatshefte":

This war, which began with an attack on two small States, will not cease until the dependence of one nation on another has been for ever abolished. Only the triumph of Western civilisation over the spurious culture of the destroyers of Louvain and Kalicz can bring about the liberation of all oppressed nationalities. What we Poles may expect from Prussia was clearly shown to us in Kalicz and Czentochowa, and in Zabern, Louvain, and Antwerp they know it too. Never in the whole of their history have the Muscovites been guilty of such shameful crimes as these. I observe from your letter how little you know of the real situation. You are threatened with so awful an awakening that I want to prepare you for it. The prestige of the Germans has been ruined for years to come. The honour of the nation went down with the barbarous devastation of Belgium, and with the oft-refuted lies of German statesmen. Your country is threatened with poverty, misery, and internal disorders, and thoughtful Germans can diminish these perils only if their conscience is aroused, and if they see themselves and their Government in the same light as that in which the public opinion of Europe and America has long regarded them.

"GERMANISED SLAVES."

For forty-four years the Germans steadily prepared for this robber raid, while the Western Powers were unprepared for war, and did not desire it. But not even in a military sense has the Prussian system stood the test. In the hope of conquering foreign countries you have become the vassals of the soulless Prussians. The Prussians are Germanised slaves, the most immoral among those who, through dread of violence, denied their ancestors, and have now themselves become the apostles of violence. Ghurkas are noble troops of an ancient race, and are glad to fight against such barbarians. You yourself (i.e., Professor Muth) have complained for years that the old creative power has vanished from Germany. That is the result of Prussian dominion. The Prussians are Northern janissaries, with the spirit of Paganism—destructive fury, lust of pillage, and faithlessness. All this has been proved to the hilt, and is universally accepted in countries which were formerly Germanophile, such as Italy, America, Sweden, Holland, and so forth. Denials will not help. The whole world is united against you, and their only apology for you is that you have been betrayed by your Government. The conscience of Europe is awakened in this crusade against the masked Pagans, the pseudo-Christians of Prussian manufacture. The Prussians have always misruled their subject peoples. Where the English and French have won the love of their subjects throughout the world, the Prussians have aroused only hatred and contempt.

The Germans must learn to be much more humble. They will scarcely have bread to eat, and no one on earth will buy German goods. Poor Zeppelin, whom so many people considered a great man, cannot help you. Europe has had enough of German methods. We now want peace, justice, and true national life. These things the Germans cannot give us, for they themselves lack them. Their covetousness and brutality have paralysed all their spiritual powers. The victory of Western civilisation over the nomadic Prussian hordes will mean for the German people the dawn of freedom. It is a veritable joy to witness the spirit which unanimously prevails among the Christian nations in contrast to the Turkish-Prussian coalition.

Neither France, England, nor Russia was prepared for war. None of these nations desired war, and no one thought of attacking Germany. Even Austria was willing to lend an ear to rational proposals in the last days before the war. Germany bears the entire responsibility for the outbreak. Barbarous cruelties which found no precedent through all the Napoleonic wars were practised by the German troops in Belgium, and their actions were specifically enjoined by their military leaders. The German army itself, as the German Parliament before it, has broken all the natural laws of mankind. The punishment and atonement must be terrible. For a century the entire income of Germany will be needed to pay for the damage done in Belgium, France, and Poland. Five milliards sterling will scarcely suffice. In order to atone for the destruction caused among innocent populations several generations in Germany will have to work hard for the benefit of the sufferers.

NO MORE WORLD DOMINION.

There is no longer any world dominion among the human race. The Germans least of all are fitted to rule other peoples, for they never understand them. They have never won the affection of either Poles or Herreros, and the unanimity with which all the inhabitants of the British Empire have taken up arms would have been impossible in a German-ruled Empire. A world-empire such as the British is a work of God. Treitschke and his pupils imagined a German empire could be created with weapons, lies, and violence. That is quite impossible. The British Empire was not created by human plans. It will dissolve only when every section of it is ripe for independence. But no other nation on earth can destroy the British Empire, for it is necessary for the defence of liberty in the world. The Germans, who have no political liberty at home and allowed themselves to be ruled by the Prussians, are incapable of becoming masters of the world. Heine was bitterly just when he said of the Germans: "We call that country our Fatherland which hereditarily belongs to our princes." So slavish a nation as the German cannot long rule over others. It must be mastered and educated up to liberty.

The victory of the West European Allies is absolutely assured. Great Britain has already tamed the two would-be rulers of the world—Philip the Second and Napoleon. Only ignorance of Great Britain could have led to hopes that a second-rate actor such as William could achieve what Napoleon failed to achieve. You Germans are furious at the participation of Asiatics and Africans in this war, yet this is the best possible testimony to the noble administrative methods of the British. The Hindus and Moroccans fight voluntarily for Western civilisation and freedom, because they understand the cause they are fighting for. Bavaria lets herself be killed for Prussia's world hegemony, without realising what value to her and the world such a hegemony would be. Ethically, therefore, the savage Moroccans stand higher in this war than the betrayed Bavarians and Austrians.

THE CASE OF DR. AXHAM.

VINDICATION OF HIS ACTION BY THE REV. J. L. WALTON.

"The Case of Dr. Axham," whose name was struck off the register by the General Medical Council in May, 1911, because of his association, as anaesthetist, with Mr. H. A. Barker, the bonesetter, of Park-lane, is dealt with in the "Nineteenth Century" by the Rev. J. L. Walton.

"I hope I succeeded," Mr. Walton says (referring to an article he wrote on the same subject in the same publication last December), "in proving to the satisfaction of every unprejudiced person that Dr. Axham had been treated with quite unnecessary harshness," and that . . . . "the 'outsider' [Mr. Barker] with whom he was and is associated, is in no sense of the word a 'quack,' but an altogether exceptional person engaged in beneficent work on entirely sound and scientific lines."

"The public," he adds, "has come to realise that bonesetting is no longer in the primitive stage of mid-Victorian days, but has developed, in the hands, at any rate, of Mr. H. A. Barker, into a sound system of therapeutics on a thoroughly scientific basis."

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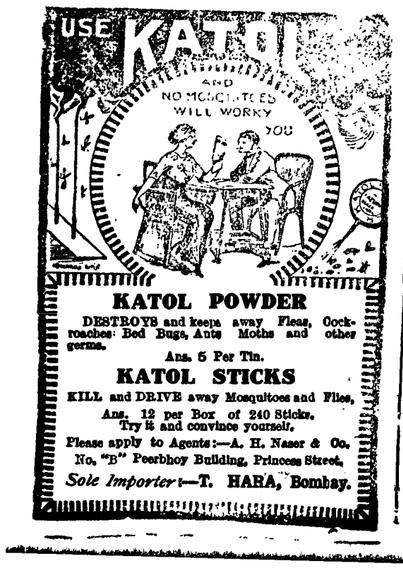

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SAVAGE CUSTOMS OF NEW GUINEA.

MAGIC MAN'S POWER.

JOURNEY UP THE FLY RIVER.

(By Yesterday's Mail.)

Sir Rupert Clarke, who in the summer of last year led an exploring and prospecting expedition up the Fly River in British New Guinea, recently arrived in England to take up a commission in the Army Service Corps, says "The Times." Very few white men have explored the upper reaches of the river. In 1890 Sir William Macgregor, when Administrator of British New Guinea, reached a point 610 miles from the mouth of the river, and prepared a valuable chart of its course. Since that year several Government parties have made journeys to the junction of the Fly River with the Strickland River, and a private party has surveyed the Strickland River. Sir Rupert Clarke's expedition succeeded in advancing 20 miles beyond the furthest limit of Sir William Macgregor's explorations, and also made the first ascent by Europeans of Mount Donaldson, close upon the German boundary.

Describing his long journey Sir Rupert Clarke said that this party included four other white men and 30 natives. His own interest in the expedition was that of an explorer; two prospectors, Mr. Frank Prike and Mr. James Prike, joined to investigate a rumour that there was rich gold up the river. Mr. Archie MacAlpine, the manager of Sir Rupert's rubber and hemp estates in New Guinea, and McKay, an engineer, were the remaining white men. The journey was made in a 30ft. oil launch with a 12-h.p. Union engine. The party also had a motor whale boat with a 6-h.p. engine.

The expedition left Port Moisbey on May 10. and on May 16 ran into the Fly River at the west end of Keiwai Island. About 500 miles from the mouth party fell in and traded with some natives, who had never seen white men before and at first were inclined to be hostile. Later they became friendly. They were fine-looking men and averaged about 6ft. in height, and they were well fed.

Speaking generally of the natives Sir Rupert said that the tribes were really communes and ranged in population from five or 10 families to about a thousand persons. The men of the lower reaches of the river and the neighbourhood of the Strickland were big and very savage, and they evidently dominated the whole of the river. Their villages were on the banks of the smaller tributaries. They practised magic—which they call *kuri-kuri*—and their magic men killed by suggestion.

NATIVE CUSTOMS.

"No man among them," Sir Rupert explained, "is supposed to die naturally. The magic man tells him he is going to die and he promptly does die. It may not be all hypnotism. Supposing a man is told that he is to die from snake bite it is not difficult to make certain of his death. When a man is dead his relatives must get a head so that his spirit will rest in peace. They go out on a murdering expedition and get their head from the nearset tribe they can surprise. It doesn't matter to them whether the head is that of a man, woman, or child. They do not practise polygamy and they are not loose in sex morality, but they think nothing of killing the women of another tribe. When a head is taken the skin is lifted at the back, the flesh scrapey out, and the skull filled with clay. Shells are put in the eyes, and the head is then smoked over a fire in ordr to preserve it. The girls will not marry a man unless he has a certain number of heads and has killed a man in personal combat. When a new house is built there must be more killing, because the posts of the house have to be sprinkled with human blood. The hideous warfare never ceases, for a tribe which has been attacked must seek revenge. We saw very few natives really on our voyage up the river, particularly in the higher reaches. Weaker tribes have probably been driven back into the hills.

"The continual fear of surprise attacks is shown in the character of the houses. These were built in the trees. They rested on scaffold poles 50 to 60 feet from the ground, were beautifully thatched, and were chiefly constructed of palm leaves. They were loop-holed in the sides for arrows, and holes had been left in the floor through which stones could be dropped on to the heads of an enemy. Large quantities of stones are kept in the houses. These tree-dwellers also wear a kind of bamboo cuirass, which is arrowproof and would be shot-proof. The arrows used are about 5ft. long and are projected from very powerful bows. I don't think a white man could draw their bows. I have known a man to be pierced through by an arrow from a distance of 200 yards."

"The river people have very fine canoes, from 20 to 60 feet in length, and they could keep up with our launch when we were travelling six miles an hour. The men paint themselves with clay and charcoal and pigments. We frequently saw in a canoe one man painted yellow, another red, another blue, and another white. Occasionally they paint their bodies with stripes. They wear no clothing."

THE FURTHEST POINT.

Sir Rupert Clarke's wish was to trace the Fly River to its source. He worked on Sir William Macgregor's charts, which he found to be absolutely accurate. The only difference he noticed was with regard to the height of Mount Donaldson. Sir William Macgregor gave this from observations made from a distance, as 2,000ft. "With my aneroid I made 2,200ft.," Sir Rupert said, "but Sir William was probably right, as the aneroid I used was not very trustworthy. There were parts of the river, of course, which had silted up and fresh island had formed and fresh mouths to the tributaries."

"On June 7 we made our main camp at the junction of the Tully River, 586 miles up. We left our large boat there with the white engineer and six natives, and then went forward with the small boat for about 30 miles. We then reached the point where Sir William Macgregor had to abandon his boat. We, too, found it impossible to get any further, so we left two natives with the boat and the spare stores, and with 20 natives we pushed on to Mount Donaldson. We climbed the mountain and built a big cairn of stones on the top. After the descent we followed the river for another five miles, and came to an opening between two high cliffs. We made a raft of bamboo and went in between the cliffs. Soon these nearly met and as it was very gloomy and our craft was fragile we had to return. The point where we turned back was 630 miles up the river. The country bordering upon these upper reaches was of the nature of heavy jungle with rising hills. Sometimes the banks were flat, but often they rose to 50 or 60 feet above the water. From the spot where we made our last camp we had to march through swamps and make wide detours. Five miles between daybreak and dark was good marching."

On the journey down the river Sir Rupert and Mr. MacAlpine with four natives were in the whale boat while the larger party carried out prospecting work. Natives several times came out in their canoes to stop the boat, and on one occasion they drove a paddlie through the side and tried to upset the party into river.

The travellers got through, however, without firing a shot and not a single man of the party was hurt.

The expedition reached Daru on the return journey on July 4. The prospecting party found any amount of "colour,' but the gold was not rich enough to make the working worth the trouble.

DEATH SENTENCE ON A C. I. D. OFFICER

PRISONER'S LETTER READ IN COURT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 7.

At the High Court yesterday Justices Chetty and Beachcroft resumed the hearing of the appeal preferred by Dwijendra Nath Mukerjee, C.I.D. police officer, who was convicted by the Sessions Judge of Khulna of murder and sentenced to death. Mr. O. N. Roy, who appeared on behalf of the accused, submitted that much stress had been put by the prosecution on a letter said to have been written by the accused from jail to his father. It had been said that the accused had admitted his guilt and asked his father to tamper with the witnesses.

The following are extracts from the letter:—"I am not afraid of death. Death comes but once and not twice. I am expiating for my past sins. Please try to persuade Akhoy Dutt, Satish Kundu and Moti Dutt to depose in my favour. Please use all your endeavours to persuade Bidhimukhi and Corupala to depose in my favour. In confidential biography there are many things against Amrita Sen and others. You will do much good if you make your entreaties to Bibhuti Babu asking him to do this favour or tell him that you will provide his brother with an appointment. Please see that the case be transferred to Alipore. I am known to many people in Khulna district and they hate me just as they naturally hate other C. I. D. officers. After consulting counsel please win over witnesses."

The case is proceeding.

RAID INTO SERBIA.

FRESH DETAILS FROM NISH.

The Serbian Legation in London received the following telegram from Nish on April 7 with reference to the reported raid into Serbian territory:

Nish, April 6.

"On many occasions since the commencement of the war, actual bands of comitadjis formed in Bulgarian territory have made an incursion into Serbia. Two days ago large numbers of Bulgarian comitadjis, formed and equipped this time also in Bulgarian territory, made during the night an irruption into Serbia with the aim of destroying the railway and raising the peaceable population. These bands attacked the Serbian posts which were guarding the railway, and also the railway stations and several villages, from which they led into Bulgaria a large number of peasants and a quantity of cattle.

"As the Bulgarians deny that these bands were formed in Bulgaria, and persist in pretending that it was the Macedonian population which had risen against alleged oppression on the part of the Serbian authorities, and as it is imposible to demonstrate otherwise where the truth is to be found, the Serbian journalists beg the great European journals and telegraphic agencies to send into Serbia a representative in order that he may examine and investigate on the spot these affirmations. The Serbian Journalists' Association will be prepared to pay the expense of the journey to and from Serbia."

No further information dealing with the matter has been received by the Bulgarian Legation.

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SLAVE-DRIVING OFFICERS.

BLOW TO FOUNDATION OF GERMAN MORAL.

DISCIPLINE OF TERROR.

(Later than the Mail.)

The following despatch by the "Eye-Witness" with the British Forces was issued in London on April 16—

On Thursday, April 8, there was little to report beyound the usual shelling. On the right, near Festubert, the Germans displayed a white flag, but soon lowered it on finding that the signal, whether inspired by treachery or by a genuine desire to enter into communication with our troops, met with no encouragement. The Germans near Richebourg were very communicative, shouting from their trenches that they were going to attack in forty-eight hours. They have not carried out their threat.

On the morning of April 9 we fired a mine at Le Touquet village, close to the north bank of the Lys, about two miles from Armentieres. The greater part of the village was in our hands, but the enemy's front line on the outskirts ran through some houses connected by a loop holed garden wall, and it was under this position that a gallery was driven.

The operation was crowned with complete success. By the explosion a mass of rubble, bricks, planks and other debris was hurled two hundred feet into the air. When the smoke cleared away the wall was seen to have disappeared. Its place had been taken by an enormous crater blasted in the middle of the enemy's line, a considerable portion of which was completely destroyed. How many Germans were blown up it is impossible to say, but the losses must have been considerable since the wall and the neighbouring trenches were fully manned at the time. Twenty-nine wounded were afterwards counted being carried across the river at Frelinghien.

SNIPERS' NEST DESTROYED.

During the day a house harbouring snipers was destroyed by our trench mortars, while our guns replied with good effect to a hostile battery which had been shelling Cuinchy. A column of smoke, evidently caused by the explosion of ammunition was seen rising from the battery. Afterwards the Germans ceased firing.

On the night of April 9-10 the enemy, in his turn, fired a mine near our trenches on the left but the explosion did no damage whatever. Considerable losses were caused to the hostile working parties by our fire during the night. Nothing of importance occurred on April 10 and 11.

Letters received by German soldiers from relatives at home are increasingly pessimistic. The general state of mind prevailing in the enemy's ranks and the conditions of life are hard for us to realise. The discipline is principally that of fear, the men being in positive terror of their officers, who behave with a kind of studied truculence more befitting slave-drivers than leaders of men. This is borne out by the use of the cat-o'nine-tails, which is well established, one of these implements having been captured by us near Neuve-Chapelle.

DEATH FOR IDLERS.

An actual example of such conduct is given by one prisoner which is most enlightening. A party of some twenty men were engaged digging trenches when the subaltern in charge suddenly produced a revolver and declared he would blow out the brains of the first idle man whom he saw. This incident may not be typical, but that it should be possible, is eloquent of German methods.

Such is the fear of the officers and the atmosphere of general mistrust that the men do not even speak to one another of their grievances for fear their complaints should reach the ears of their seniors. Of outward forms and restraints of discipline there is no relaxation even in the trenches. When an officer passes the men must spring to attention and must remain with "shouldered arms" without moving a muscle, perhaps for a quarter of an hour, while the officer in question is near them.

When they are relieved from the trenches every spare moment is devoted to drilling and training. The slightest fault is punished with extreme severity, the offenders often being tied to a tree for hours together. It cannot be denied that these methods appear to suit the German temperament, though their degrading effect is shown by the fact that the longer a man is submitted to them the more brutal does he become.

Acts of savagery which have been noted have in most cases been perpetrated by men of the activ army or older men of the Landwehr and Landsturm who have been trained in the regular army. Indeed, there is a marked difference between the behaviour of these troops and those who have been recruited since the war.

The general impression gained from such evidence as can be collected from the men fighting in the field against us is that, though confidence in themselves has diminished, it can be destroyed only by a defeat which can neither be explained away nor hidden; further, that a defeat of this nature might possibly have an immediate and overwhelming effect on the whole nation and Army and be decisive. for it would strike a blow at the very foundation of German moral.

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MURDER BY HUN OFFICER.

ENGLISHMAN SHOT IN A TRAIN.

(Later than the Mail.)

The British Foreign Office issued on April 16, the following press communique:—

On November 26 information reached the Foreign Office that Mr. Henry Hadley, a British subject, had been shot by a German officer in a train on the way to England from Berlin on August 3. The American Ambassador in London was requested to obtain, if possible, authentic information as to the circumstances, and has now communicated the statement furnished by the German Government to the United States Embassy in Berlin.

According to this, Mr. Hadley was traveling with his housekeeper, Mrs. Pratley, and, it was alleged, behaved most suspiciously. He gave the conductor of the train to understand that he did not know German, yet he was heard speaking in German. In the dining-car it was alleged that he acted in a conspicuous and impolite manner, and, according to the conductor's statement, made ironical remarks and gestures regarding passing officers.

The conductor drew the attention of 1st Lieutenant Nicolay to Mr. Hadley. The officer asked him where he intended to travel. He replied, "Well, I think to Paris."

Mr. Hadley began a conversation with the conductor. Lieutenant Nicolay forbade the conductor to answer. Mr. Hadley told the conductor that the officer had no right to command him. Lieutenant Nicolay then blocked Mr. Hadley's way and told him in English that he must not leave the train. Mr. Hadley, it is alleged, assumed an aggressive attitude, and Lieutenant Nicolay called "Hands up" several times in German and English.

Mr. Hadley raised his stick. Lieutenant Nicolay called again "Hands up, or I shall shoot." Mr. Hadley fumbled with his hands under his waiscoat, saying he was a **British subject.** Lieutenant Nicolay, believing he intended to bring out a weapon, fired first. Mr. Hadley was taken to hospital and died on August 5 in consequence of the wound caused by the bullet.

A court-martial was instituted, but discontinued upon the completion of the investigation of the case.

His Majesty's Government have requested the American Ambassador in Berlin to inform the German Government that they must enter the strongest possible protest against the action of Captain Nicolay (as he now is), who, whatever provocation he fancied he received, in bringing about the death of Mr. Hadley, committed an act which can only be described as a murder, and his Majesty's Government do not consider that justice has been done in the matter, seeing that the proceedings against Captain Nicolay for causing the death of a British subject have been quashed.

THRILLING SKY BATTLE.

GERMAN AEROPLANE DRIVEN TO THE GROUND.

(By Yesterday's Mail.)

A thrilling sky battle is described in the New York press in a despatch from Mr. W. G. Shepherd, the special correspondent of the United Press with the British Army. The despatch is as follows:—

I witnessed the superiority of Sir John French's airmen over the Germans to-day, and understand why he praises his flying men in almost every despatch.

A German aeroplane flew over Ypres at 4.30 in the afternoon, passing behind the English lines. From the distance two English aeroplanes rushed into the sky, climbing upward in circles. The German led them back over the German lines and white balls of smoke, larger than the British aeroplanes, broke into view. In the centre of each smoke-ball there was a flash of light. They were German shrapnels breaking in the air near the English airmen. Utterly ignoring the shrapnel, the British flying men finally climbed above the German.

The German tried to circle back toward his lines, but there was always an English aeroplane above him. They were shooting at him from above. He circled to a lower level, but the Britishers followed him down. He made one last effort to get over the English trenches and reach home, but by this time he was so low that he was within range of thousands of British soldiers in the trenches. The German machine was sandwiched in space between fire from the two aeroplanes above him and the fire from the rifles in the trenches below. He turned and flew as far back into English territory as possible. The soldiers took this for a sign that he had surrendered, and their rifle fire ceased. As the German neared earth the English aeroplanes followed him down, then soared into the air again when they saw that the German machine had alighted with a crash on a rough field.

The sky battle had lasted an hour and a half. The German pilot was killed in the crash, but the German observer escaped with bruises and was taken prisoner.

All business ceased in Ypres during the battle, which was fought against a background of deep blue sky, marked only by feathery shrapnel smoke clouds and the flash of the aeroplane wings in the brilliant sunshine.

The mortality from plague in India during the week ending 1st May was 25,373 seizures, resulting in 21,417 deaths. Of these fatal cases 639 occurred in Bombay, 5 in Madras, 15 in Bengal, 694 in Bihar and Orissa, 2,445 in the United Provinces, 16,848 in the Punjab, 46 in Burma, 180 in the Central Provinces and the rest was distributed over Mysore, Hyderabad, Central India, Rajputana and the Frontier Provinces.

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Marvellous results have been obtained with **Fructisine** in cases of **Nervous irritability, depression, headaches**—specially **sick headaches, Loss of Memory Lack of Energy, Insomnia, Neuralgia, Neuritis,** etc.

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are caused by the excess of **Uric Acid—Fructisine dissolves and removes it.** The inorganic Acid Salts of Potassium, Soda and Lithium are very dissolvent, their dissolvability is, however, **inferior** to that of many **Organic** uric acid salts (such as Lysidine, Piperazine, **Fructisine,** etc.)

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Thakor Sahib Shri Pratapsinhji writes in his letter dated 29th April, 1915, as under:—

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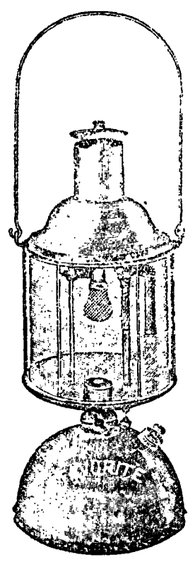

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THE
ROYAL YAKUTI.
(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength, and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills: Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

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our success as well as your general health depends in a large measure on the action of your brain. The coordinating functions of the brain must be quick, accurate and faultless, either in regulating the movements of the body that guard your safety and protect your health, or in determining right judgments that spell success. Your brain as well as your entire nervous system need additional help now and then. Such help is best found in

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Please read the following evidence:—
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Price per bottle of 40 pills, Rs. 2/-.
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Zymole Trokeys are popular because they are pleasant in taste; they loosen tight, dry coughs and strengthen the throat. 25

A HOLIDAY EXCURSION.

IN PRAISE OF ENGLAND.

The following article by Mr. A. G. Gardiner appears in the "Daily News and Leader":—

And when I say England, forgive me for once, O stern and wild Caledonia, if I mean Scotland too. For I cannot say "In praise of Great Britain." No pen with a holiday feeling coursing through its inky veins would consent to write in such cold formal phrase. The very nib would revolt against the outrage and splutter tears, blue-black tears, of honest protest upon the page. And besides, I mean Ireland as well, and I ask you, how can a man set out on a light-hearted literary excursion under the sign "In Praise of Great Britain and Ireland" or "In Praise of the United Kingdom," I should find myself thinking of the British Constitution and Magna Charta and the Statute of Labourers and Ship Money and other solemn things. And instead I am thinking of the springing grass and the budding trees, the lambs that I know are gambolling in the chequered shade and the lark that is shouting the news of spring in the vault of the sky. I am thinking of the eternal delights of this wonderful world, and not of the mess that man has made of his own part in it. I am in that mood in which I can find nothing in my head except one glorious, intoxicating refrain:

And oh, she danced in such a way
No sun upon an Easter Day
Was half so fine a sight.

For the sun is high and the sky is blue, and the blossom is on the almond tree. I hear the whirr of cabs going by, and when I look up I see they are piled high with luggage, and, like the Tuscan gentlemen of old, I can "scarce forbear to cheer." For I am of the goodly company too, and when I have sung the praise of England I am going to take my reward. I, too, am going out to greet the spring in the woods and on the hillside. I am going to lean my ear in many a secret place and catch the ancient song of the earth that was sung before the cannon came and will endure when the cannon are dust. I know that Nature, like man, is red in tooth and claw—

Still do I that most fierce destruction see—
The shark at savage prey,—hawk at pounce—
The Gentle Robin, like a Pard or Ounce,
Ravening a worm.

But when the Spring has come and the sun is dancing in the Easter sky it is the song of earth and not its dirge that we hear.

THE DISCOVERY OF ENGLAND.

And where shall we hear that song more rapturously than in England! If this war has no other virtue, it will at least teach some of us to discover our own country, for we are compelled to stay here whether we like it or not. There are people who will take this as a trial, for they never think of a holiday except in terms of foreign places. I have no animus against foreign places. I am catholic enough in my tastes to enjoy a good thing wherever I find it. But, take away the snow mountains and the glaciers, and what will the Continent give you that England will not rival. Short of the sublimity of the Oberland, I think, very little. I once climbed Bitzbuhlhorn to see the sun rise over the Tyrol. It was a memorable experience, but for sheer magic a sunrise on Helvellyn is incomparably more wonderful. It is not merely the presence of the lakes gleaming like jewels in the deep valleys that gives the scene from Helvellyn the advantage over that from Kitzbuhlhorn: it is also the arrangement of the mountains. For it is the disposition of mountains as much as their altitude that makes for effect.

Take the Malvern Hills, for example. The highest point, Worcester Beacon, is only about 1,500 ft. high; but; how boldly it rises from the plain, what an impressive, leonine fellow it looks. And what a panorama one has from its summit. A score of counties are spread out before you and in one sweep of the eye you take in the whole country from the hills beyond Birmingham to the shining path of the British Channel, and from the hills of Oxfordshire to the Black Mountain in Wales. It is doubtful whether any other range of hills of so inconsiderable an elevation makes so noble a feature of the landscape and offers so spacious a sky and so wide a horizon. I think I would go to the Malvern Hills forthwith, but for the fact that I love those hills best when the cuckoo has come and but for the further fact that there are so many other suitors whose claims must be considered.

LAKELAND.

There is, for example, the whole Lake country. And, I ask any discerning person, how can you resist the call of Lakeland at this season? For Lakeland is good at all times, but never so good as at Easter, no matter whether your purpose be to climb the rocks or tramp the valleys and passes or scramble up the screes on the breathless mountain flank. Where, within the same small compass, shall we find so astonishing a display of natural loveliness, such shapely mountain forms as Great Gable and Scafell, such lakes as Derwentwater and Grasmere, such valleys as Borrowdale, such passes as Stye Head and Black Sail? Merely to repeat these names, to write them down and say them over, is almost like taking a holiday. I know a man—in his worldly aspect a high and solemn official—who in moments of deep emotion will make sounding poems, simply by stringing the place names of Lakeland together, just as Homer made immortal poetry out of the names of the Grecian ships. Try it:

Black Sail, Buttermere, Causey Pike and Grisedale,
Windermere, Langdale, Red Pike and Black Tarn,
Pillar Rock, Old Man, Arrow Head and Pinnacle,
Stye Head and Sticks Pass, Patterdale and Saddleback.

And so on. It will accommodate itself to any measure you like and is extremely comforting, say, on a dull day in London when, try as you will, nothing goes right.

MOUNTAIN SANCTUARIES.

Of course, if you race through the Lake Country in a motor-car you will not understand the feeling. The Lake Country does not yield its secrets to people in a hurry. It is a temple which is only profaned by speed. You should approach it decorously on foot through one of its portals, from Ulverston by the Duddon Valley, let us say, or from Keswick by Derwentwater, or from Penrith by Ullswater and Patterdale. And then, having gained admission to the sanctuary, avoid all the highways and keep to the passes and the mountain tracks and you shall come back with the true pass-words of Lakeland in your heart, and with a sleepless hostility to the vandals who would desecrate it with railways and drive a motor road through the sacred solitude of Stye Head Pass.

But though the call of Cumberland at this season is urgent it is not the only one that falls upon the ear. If you are out for climbing and hunger for "the rope, the rope, the rope" there is North Wales with the Glydrs and Tryfn and the Devil's Kitchen, and the grim majesty of Llyn Idwal, and the glorious estuary that opens out between the mountains from Dolgelly to Barmouth. That estuary, if I remember aright, was declared by Ruskin to be one of the most impressive things he had seen in all his travels, and I can bear witness that there is no sweeter spot at Eastertide, none where the spring comes earlier or dressed in more various beauty. And if you have the luck to be caught on Cader Idris in a storm of wind and rain, as I was last Easter Monday, you will be more than compensated for missing the view by the dramatic approach to those grim and rocky battlements at the summit seen through a veil of driving rain that adds miraculously to their grandeur and not a little to the agreeable sense of peril.

KERRY PEASANTS.

And, then, what shall one say of Kerry? There may be lovelier things in this world than Kerry, but I have not seen them. It has a grace, a witchery, a sort of personal appeal, tearful and sunny as an April day, that is unlike anything else in these islands or, I believe, out of them. The great *massif* of the Macgillicuddy Reeks that stands sentinel over Killarney is, except for the absence of the snowy summits, not unlike the mighty Pelvis mass of the Daupliné, and the scenery of the fiords, Kenmare River, Dingle Bay, Tralee Bay, is matchless. And apart from the scenery, there is the people—surely the most kindly, courteous and engaging peasantry extant. You will find a warmer welcome nowhere than that offered to the stranger in a Kerry cabin, nor a drink of milk given with a sweeter dignity and a finer sense of hospitality than that displayed by the ancient dame who sits by the peat fire of that cabin. It was Froude's essay on Kerry in the "Short Studies" that sent me to that country one Eastertide, and that experience is one of the happiest memories in my records of this most happy season of the year.

Of Scotland at Eastertide I cannot speak with any experience; but I imagine that there is no season when it is not good to visit Perthshire, for example. Scott said that every Scotsman who was asked which was the most beautiful of Scotch countries would name his own, but that all of them would give the second place to Perthshire. I cannot say if that is still true; but certainly Perthshire has the most varied range of beauties of any county that I know on either side of the border, from the wild grandeur of Rannoch moss and Ben More in the West and the romantic valleys that enclose Loch Erne and Loch Tay to the fertile plains where Stirling Castle (just over the border) looks out over the windings of the Forth and the field of Bannockburn. And if Loch Erne, with its thrilling memories of the battles of the clans and its associations with "Bonny Kilmeny" that "gar'ed up the glen," is the gem of all the smaller lakes, Schiehallion, seen from the west, is the most impressive of all our mountain forms.

MOORS AND DALES.

But it is not only the scenery of romance in which these islands are so rich. There are attractions more intimate, more individual and, what is equally important at the brief respite of Easter, more accessible. Mr. Belloc has written of the hills of the south country that "march along the sea," and I am the last person to speak in dispraise of the great downs and the woody hollows of Sussex. There is nowhere where you will find a bigger sky, a finer air or more gracious contours of hill and dale. But when he exalts the downs at the expense of the hills of the north country and the Midlands I protest. The moors and dales of Yorkshire and North Lancashire are as pleasant a trysting place in which to meet the Spring as any, and the region of Ingleborough, Whernside and Pen-y-ghent, Malham Cove and Gordal Scar, Dentdale and Bowfell is all the more delightful because, overshadowed by the proximity of Lakeland, it is not on the beaten track of the tourist from afar. Different, but not less fascinating, is the appeal of Derbyshire which, though the scale is smaller, is not unfitted to challenge comparison with the beauties of La Grande Chartreuse.

DARTMOOR.

It is, indeed, the inexhaustible variety of the English scenery that makes the problem of choosing a holiday ground at Easter so hard. There flashes across my mind as I write the vision of Dartmoor, for example, and I am seized with a wild desire to alter the address on my bag forthwith. For what is there like that great primeval boss on the face of nature, with its sense of antiquity, its romantic, castellated peaks and its wonderful sunsets that inspired T. E. Brown with one of his most memorable poems? Unique is an ugly and much-abused word, but it is the word that fits that mighty hump on the back of Devon. And when you are in Devon, do not forget the coast. North and south there are such walks by the sea as you will find hardly anywhere else. That walk, for example, from Sidmouth to Teignmouth—a stout pair of legs can do it in a day—will give you all the feeling of an Italian tour, for the combination of the red cliffs, the blue sea and sky and the brown moors has in it a strange and beautiful sense of the warm south that will glow in the memory all your days.

And now my praise is done, not because the subject is exhausted, but because the train waits and because everyone can fill in the blanks according to his own taste and experience. Rowland Hill said that the love of God was like a generous roast of beef—you could cut and come again. So it is with the riches of our land. Let us improve the hours of our imprisonment by discovering England.

GREAT WAR PUZZLE.
FACE AGAIN
For the correct names of two countries illustrated we present as a Free Gift our price £3 Lady's Solid Gold Watch, English Government Stamped. To Gents, High-Class Solid Silver Watches. The Winner is required to purchase a Chain from us to wear with the Prize Watch. Send your attempt, mentioning this paper, and addressed envelope for reply to DUDLEY & CO., CORPORATION STREET, BIRMINGHAM, ENG.

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WOMEN AND WAR.

MANAGING A HOSPITAL.

One of the latest activities with which women are concerned is the management of a hospital which is to be opened shortly as a relief hospital attached to the 1st London General Hospital, and as such has been approved by the War Office.

A roomy old mansion is Upper Tulse-hill has been secured, and there will be accommodation for twenty wounded soldiers. As regards position, it is admirably situated, as it stands at the highest point of the hill, and there is a large garden with shady trees where convalescents can enjoy fresh air and quietude amidst pleasant surroundings. In conversation with the organising secretary, Miss Dagmar Wood, a representative of "The Daily Telegraph," was informed that the entire management of the hospital will be undertaken by women, the services of everyone being entirely honorary. Lady Margaret Campbell is the president of a very representative committee, which includes Miss Sharpe (cousin of Admiral Wilson and sister of Mr. Montague Sharpe, chairman of the Middlesex Sessions). The ladies of the locality have come forward most generously, and they have been untiring in their efforts to prepare the house for occupation. During the last fortnight the entire premises have had to be thoroughly cleaned, floors scrubbed, paint washed, rooms arranged, wards furnished, and everything left spick and span for the War Office inspection. The work has been very hard, but no one has grumbled. The committee has guaranteed the working expenses for the moment, and the War Office are giving an allowance of 3s. per day per man; but apart from this voluntary subscriptions will be required to maintain the hospital in a state of efficiency as regards equipment.

SCULPTOR AS COOK.

How anxious professional women are to do something to help the sick and wounded is shown by the fact that the lady in charge of the kitchen as cook (and kitchenmaid) is a sculptor, who has exhibited both in England and abroad. A professional musician was washing out the scullery when our representative called, and declared that she found as much pleasure in polishing the tiled floor as in taking part in a successful concert. The housemaid, who but lately left college, is proving very capable, and enjoys her work keenly. But it is the same story with all at Margaret Hall; everyone is inspired with the feeling that it is the duty of Englishwomen to help, and the wounded must be helped first.

As regards the staff, there will be the home sister and two other trained nurses, assisted by several Voluntary Aid detachment nurses. At first it is not expected that very serious cases will be sent to the new hospital, but preparations are being made to receive men direct from the front. Disinfecting apparatus has been installed to disinfect clothing, and there is an operating theatre, with steriliser and other necessary equipment. On the ground floor there is one ward which will be reserved for stretcher cases, as this room opens into the garden. Upstairs there are four other wards, each having five beds, and at the top of the house are the rooms for the staff.

Although friends have been generous, there are yet a great number of things required. Wheeling chairs for those able to sit up would be much appreciated, also gifts of linen, for ward use, and for patients' use, invalid nightshirts, hospital requisites such as feeding cups, medicine glasses, and other necessaries, bed-rests, bedside screens, single bedsteads (iron) for surgical cases, kitchen utensils, plants for the garden, and especially gifts of vegetable seeds. At present the hospital has no applicant to act as lady gardener, and a lady who would offer her services in this capacity would be welcomed. Anyone who wishes to help in any way should apply to the organising secretary, Margaret Hall, Nursing Home, 71, Upper Tulse-hill, S.W. The committee will also be very grateful to any kind friends who will undertake to take out convalescents for motor drives.

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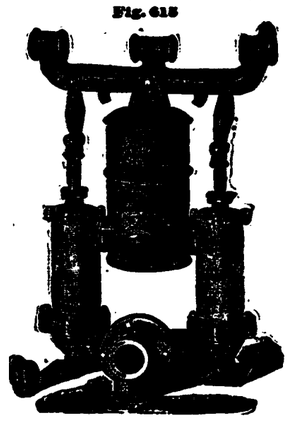

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